REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,311—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. [illegible]IA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	510	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. Hodges. This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS—Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. Monday.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	14th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	H. Wyatt	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, AIRY and COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS, well adapted for Barristers' Chambers, near the New High Court. Rent from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

BILLIARDS.

HERBERT ROBERTS'S WONDERS.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS, Champion Hand-Stroke player, will give, by particular desire, three Entertainments at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, on Wednesday 11th, Thursday 12th, and Friday 13th September 1878, giving an entire change of programme each night with Hand and Cue.

PROGRAMME—FIRST NIGHT.

600 up, Hand versus Cue, Mr. H. Roberts conceding his opponent 400 points. After which a game of 75 Cannons, Mr. Roberts conceding 40.

To conclude with his world astounding Fancy Hand Strokes. On this occasion Mr. Roberts will play Mr. Morenas, the well known Parsee player.

Price of admission 1 Rupee.
Play to commence each night at 9 p.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ALNWICK CASTLE, from LONDON, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING, with DELIVERY ORDERS, and to take immediate delivery of their respective GOODS.

No claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless approved and allowed by the Captain.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alnwick Castle.

9th September, 1878.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and LIABILITY of Mr. COWASJEE BAZONJEE KURRANEE in the partnership carried on in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co. CEASED and DETERMINED on the 31st day of July last by mutual consent.

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Solicitors to Messrs. Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 17th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

LOST, a Black and Tan TOY TERRIER. JACK had on collar, engraved on plate, WILSON'S CIRCUS. The finder will receive HANDSOME REWARD by returning him to H. G. ROWELL, Waverley Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH STOCK of INITIAL STATIONERY : all letters except I, O, Q, U, V, X, Y and Z. Price for a box of 50 Notes and 50 square Envelopes Re. 1-8.

COOPER & Co.,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AS there was no QUORUM of MEMBERS present at the Special General Meeting of the Corporation convened for yesterday, the Chairman ADJOURNED the meeting till THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 4 p. m.

H. W. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th September 1878.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company in Church Lane, No. 2, on and after MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 9th inst., on production of their Share Certificate, as resolved at the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, Sept. 7, 1878.

COOPER & COMPANY, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Andrew's India and Her Neighbours, with Maps and Appendix	9	8
Blackburne's Woman Scorned	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for August 1878	2	4
Chevalet (Emile) Mill-Huit Cent-Quarante-Huit	2	0
Dètre (Ernest) Nina-La-Blonde	2	0
Dickens' (Charles) Adventures of Oliver Twist	0	6
Edward's (Mrs.) Morals of May Fair	1	4
Fabre (Ferdinand) Mademoiselle De Malavielle	2	4
Fisher's (Fred. H.) Cyprus, Our New Colony, and what we know about it	0	10
Kidd's (Joseph) Laws of Therapeutics	3	12
L'estoile (Peirre) Un Scandale En Province	2	4
Mark Twain's Punch, Brothers, Punch ! and other sketches	0	10
Mather's (Helen) Cherry Ripe	3	12
Novelette, Part I. and II., each	0	6
Mortier (Arnold) Le Monstre	2	0
Oliphant's (Mrs.) Young Musgrave	3	12
Pascoe's Practical Handbook to the Principal Professions	2	4
Punjab and North-West Frontier of India, by an Old Punjaubee	3	4
Reid's (Capt Mayne), Fatal Cord and the Falcon Rover	1	4
Riordan's (Surgeon-Major W. E), The Causes of Origin of Heart Disease and Aneurism in the Army	1	12
Russell's (Dora), Footprints in the snow	1	4
Sand's (George), Mauprat	1	4
Swingler's (W. H.), Painting for the Million	0	10
Thackeray's Virginian, 2 Vols.	4	8
Underhill's (W. G.), Soldiers' Pocket Guide to shooting	1	8
Walford's (L. B), Pauline	3	12

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TWENTY-SIXTH
REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
TO THE
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD AT THE CITY HALL, HONGKONG,
ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH AUGUST 1878,
AT 3 P.M.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 29th June last.

The net profits for that period, including $11,234.72 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and the current rate of the day, amount to $412,569.11, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $397,020.82.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound Sterling per share, which will absorb $177,777.77.

The Directors recommend placing $200,000 to the credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at $1,200,000 and carrying forward the balance, viz., $19,243.05, to the credit of new Profit and Loss account.

The Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders upon the continued prosperity of the Corporation.

DIRECTORS.

The Court of Directors have invited Mr. W. S. Young (of the firm of Messrs. Gilman & Co.) to a seat at the Board, which that gentleman has accepted. This election will require to be confirmed by the Shareholders.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Ryrie, and Mr. Hugh Bold Gibb.

F. D. SASSOON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th August 1878.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June, 1878.

ASSETS.

Dr.		
Cash and Bullion		$ 8,960,484.67
Government Securities		1,547,730.74
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		14,165,449.35
Exchange Remittances		30,927,037.75
Bank Premises		204,044.39
Dead Stock		115,134.27
		$55,919,881.17

LIABILITIES.

Cr.		
Paid-up Capital		$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$1,000,000.00	
Marine Insurance Account	86,373.67	
		1,086,373.67
Notes in Circulation	$ 1,380,780.67	
Deposits	19,665,484.22	
		21,046,264.89
Exchange Acceptances		28,374,673.50
Profit and Loss Account		412,569.11
		$55,919,881.17

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June, 1878.

Dr.		
To AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF :		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due	5,548.29	
		$15,548.29
To DIVIDEND ACCOUNT :		
£1 per Share on 40,000 Shares=£40,000 @ 4/6		177,777.77
To RESERVE FUND		200,000.00
To BALANCE :		
Carried forward to next half-year		19,243.05
		$412,569.11
Cr.		
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1877		$11,234.72
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 29th June, 1878, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due		401,334.39
		$412,569.11

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 29th June, 1878		$1,200,000.00
		$1,200,000.00
By Balance on 31st December, 1877	$1,000,000.00	
By Amount from Profit & Loss Account.	200,000.00	
		$1,200,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
H. SMITH, Chief Accountant.

F. D. SASSOON,
WM. H. FORBES, } Directors.
W. KESWICK,

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE,
H. B. GIBB, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 12th August 1878.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Minutes of the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the above-named Corporation, held at the City Hall, at 3 p.m. on the 15th August, 1878.

Present :—

F. D. Sassoon, Esq. (in the Chair), Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. W. H. Forbes, E. R. Belilios, H. Hoppius, A. Lind, W. Reiners, W. S. Young, T. Jackson, E. E. Sassoon, J. F. Mardfelt, G. H. Burnett, H. Smith, P. B. Cama, R. Solomon, E. Cope, R. N. St. John, H. N. Mody, A. G. Morris, P. Jordon. J. Robinson, A. Coxon, J. A. Mosely, R. Deacon, J. Y. V. Shaw, McCulloch, Landstein, Heaton, W. M. Morgan, Mendel, J. A. Blogg, Just, Mehta, Poesnecker, D. Muncherjee, C. P. Chater, Yuill, George, Cheyne, Wotton, Anton, Beebe, Bevis, Hynes, Nelson, and Hon. P. Ryrie.

Mr. Jackson, the Chief Manager, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, having read the Report of the Directors, said : Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in laying before you the favorable Report just read. The half year has been one of general commercial uncertainty and anxiety throughout the world, but it is satisfactory that, with the support the Bank has received from its Shareholders, the net earnings are again very handsome. (Applause). You will notice that the Dividend is still maintained at £1 per share, although the profits would justify a larger distribution. The Directors however attach great importance to still further augmenting the Reserve Fund, and have no doubt that Shareholders generally will approve of their policy. (Applause). It should be borne in mind that the permanent value of the property is increased by such a course, and that a feeling of stability and confidence will be given which will fully compensate Shareholders, for present comparatively small Dividends. With the continued support of the Shareholders, the Directors look forward with great confidence to the future, and trust to be able to continue the series of favorable Reports they have for the last few years presented to the proprietors. I will not detain you with any further remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the Report and the passing of the Accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have to ask. (Prolonged applause).

No questions being asked,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the Report and the passing of the Accounts.

Mr. Mendel said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Forbes proposed that the election, by the Directors, of Mr. W. S. Young to the Board be confirmed.

Mr. Anton seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that concluded the business of the meeting ; the dividend warrants would be issued at once.

Mr. Chater : Gentlemen,—After the very handsome Report we have received I think this meeting should not part without passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors (applause), for their very able direction of this institution during the half year (applause), and also to the Chief Manager (prolonged applause) for having given us as good results as he has done, and that in spite of the very trying times we have had in banking business in China during the last six months. (Renewed applause.)

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman acknowledged the vote on behalf of himself, his co-Directors, and the Chief Manager, and said the Directors unanimously and heartily endorsed the applause that had been bestowed on the Chief Manager. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AN English couple desire situation as Overlooker at a Plantation, wife as Governess ; English, French, Music & Drawing. Salary moderate W.C. *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for the Station School (Dharwar), a MISTRESS to teach up to the 7th Standard. Salary Rs. 60 and free quarters. Apply enclosing testimonials to the Honorary Secretary.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—Two out-rigged FOURS with fittings complete, in good condition. Apply Honorary Secretary "Boats," Bombay Gymkhana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TO LET at MATHERAN, a well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with a centre, 3 Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., 34, Meadow Street.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.	ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.	PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.	STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.	CURVES. SET SQUARES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.	DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

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MAGNETIC COMPASSES.	LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTIST' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,	OIL COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.	In Collapsible Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.	COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.	PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.	SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.	VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

POONA BRANCH.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at Poona, under experienced management, with the view of offering better facilities to their numerous Constituents and of meeting a continuous and daily increasing demand for their, by this time, very well known and highly appreciated Kangra Valley Teas.

The Branch Firm is located on Bund Garden Road, 28.

MORTON & CO.,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, & 28, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24 12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33 4	* ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
23 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	25 0
21 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs.	23 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	27 8
23 12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	25 0
26 8	** TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
MR. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
MR. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch		Rs. 25
Do. Hunting	do.	25
Do. ½ „	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, o its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case	200
Do. do. keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, PRICE RS. 15.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 50 or more copies of a letter MS or other document may be printed upon thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press in a few minutes.

Size for copying LETTER and NOTE size now on hand. Full instructions accompany each Portfolio.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
32, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

FOR SALE (the PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay), a D. B. 12-bore P. F. RIFLE in case complete, Rs. 225. A MAIL PHAETON and GREY ARAB HORSE with set of Harness, Livery, Silvermounted Whip, Pole and Stable Gear, Rs. 450. A Bichord Semi-grand PIANO by Broadwood, with stool, Rs 200. A young Guzerat Buffalo with Calf, yields 8 quarts milk daily, Rs. 85. A Duplex Table KEROSINE LAMP by Williams and Bach, Rs. 25. A KEROSINE LAMP with Bronze Figure Pedestal, Rs. 20. Set of 6 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother o' Pearl Handles in case, Rs. 25. Apply to ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette*.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum" in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated in the Northern Lines Poona.

MESSRS MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA have been instructed by the owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private sale) "on the Premises," at 12 o'clock noon on the 11th September next, the above property.

The house is Upper-storied, built (of the very best material procurable), on Moorum soil, roofed with Corrugated Iron. There is a commodious Cook-house, Out-houses, Stables, and a large room that can be used as an Office. Kurruckwasla water is laid on throughout the house and premises.

The house is situated in a large compound measuring about 4½ acres with a prettily laid out Garden, containing 2 fountains.

The property can be inspected every evening after 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

For terms and conditions of sale see Poona papers, and for further particulars apply to

MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE :—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24 per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18 per do.

WINES.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY	Rs. 25 per doz. Quarts.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15 per do.
CHABLIS Do.	„ 16 per do.
Do. Do.	„ 18 per 2 doz. Pints
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18 per do.
LORMONT Do.	„ 14 per do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	„ 10 per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8 per doz. Quarts

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.				
First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs. 18	0
Do.	do.	Qts.	„ 35	0
Second quality	do.	do.	„ 25	0
SHERRY & PORT—OFFLEY FORRESTER & Co.'s				
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 18	
" Amontillado "	do.	do.	„ 23	
" Vine de Pasto "	do.	do.	„ 28	
Fine Old Port, Read Seal	do.	do.	„ 18	
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	„ 25	0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	„ 10	0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac.	do.	do.	„ 26	0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blande Scotch	do.	do.	„ 21	0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S.—				
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs. 55	0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			„ 21	0
Per dozen Quarts			„ 4	4
Per dozen Pints			„ 3	0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

OUR friends as agents for Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
11th April, 1878.

DEAR SIRS,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuveé, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & CIE.,
EPERNAY.

CASH.				CREDIT.			
Per 1 doz. Qts.		Per 2 doz. Pints.		Per 1 doz. Qts.		Per 2 doz. Pints.	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	50	0	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, September 27.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers are requested to kindly purchase their Tickets as soon as possible to admit of the Committee making the necessary arrangements.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket	Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman)	„ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)	„ 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at Booksellers.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY ! LOTTERY ! !
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, DABOOL, BOMBAY
RUPEES 25,000
IN 1,016 PRIZES.
POSITIVE DATE OF DRAWING
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.
FOR TICKETS APPLY TO—

Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Messrs. Bomonjee Eduljee & Co., No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.
Singer Sewing Machine Agency, Elphinstone Circle.
Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, Kalbadevi Road.
Mr. J. B. Karanee, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort and Dhobie Talao.
Messrs. Gopal Narayen & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road.
Dr. J. N. Fonseca, Dhobie Talao.
Dr. P. J. L. de Souza, Ketwaddy.
Mr. Kakeebhoy Puddumsey, Kalbadevi Road.
Trustees of the above Church and the Treasurer.

Agents and Ticketholders are requested to close and settle their accounts with the Treasurer between the 5th September and 5th October positively.

For further particulars see handbills circulated through all the Agents.

REV. A. A. LOBO,
J. F. D. DE SOUZA, } Trustees
S. P. DE SOUZA,

S. V. QUADROS, Treasurer.
Cavel, No. 35.

MUSIC.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ begs to offer his services as Instructor in Music, Solo Violinist, &c ; Tunes and repairs Pianos and Harmoniums. Address "THE TERRACE," Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to admit a CLASS of STUDENTS in the MADRAS SCHOOL of AGRICULTURE immediately. All further particulars will be supplied on application to him.

C. BENSON, M. R. A. C.
Acting Superintendent Government Farms.

Government Farms Office, Sadapet, 4th September 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

GUZERAT FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at Ahmedabad, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1878, at 1 p. m., at the Bungalow of the undersigned, situated near the Shuloopoo's Gate, to adopt the last Report and Accounts of the Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution declaring the Company finally wound up.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Liquidator, Guzerat Financial Association, Limited (Under Liquidation).

Ahmedabad, 15th August 1878.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per Share for the half year ending June 30th has been DECLARED and MADE PAYABLE on and after the 10th instant.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September 1878.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on MONDAY, September 16th, at 5 p. m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st ultimo :—

1st. That the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That Messrs. George, Cotton and Peroshaw Rustomjee be and are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 5 each.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and Registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as before said 1,000 shares of the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, *i.e.*, two shares of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every one share of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, held by them and to assign over to the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest in the lands and premises at present held by the Alfred Mills Company, Limited. That such sale and assignment as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA !
HYDROPHOBIA ! ! !
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra,
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

	Rs.	as.
Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo, per Ream	3	8
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	7	0
Cream Laid large 8vo Note Paper, better quality than above, per Ream	5	0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	8	0
Cream Laid large 8vo. super thick, per Ream	6	0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	10	0
Cream Laid large 8vo. Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality, per Ream	10	0
Envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Do. per 1,000	20	0
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* per 100	1	8
Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream*, per 100	2	8
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 by 4½, per 100.	3	0
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 6 by 3½—		
Per 1,000	4	0
Per 5,000	17	8
Per 10,000	30	0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1878.

CROP reports from up-country continue favourable and point to a more active state of affairs in the future, but it would be impossible for business generally to be much quieter in Bombay than it is at present.

Consols in London on Saturday were quoted at 94⅞, which is an advance of ⅛ on the previous day's quotation, and French Rentes 113¼, which is ½ higher.

The shares of the English Exchange Banks represented in Bombay are quoted as follows in London:—Oriental Bank Corporation £40-10s., Chartered Bank £22-10s., Mercantile Bank £28-10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £41; the only alteration in these from last week's quotations is a decline of £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed dull at former quotations. The sales amounted to 4,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. Mid. Uplands at New York was quoted at 12 cents., being ⅛ cent. decline, and Futures for December shipment 10 15-16 cents. per lb., which is 1-16 lower than the previous day's quotation. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare as follows with the two previous seasons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	1,400	4,700
Total since 1st Sept	29,000	7,400	26,200

In the London General Produce Markets Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £48 for Ceylon and £66-10s. for Cochin. The prices for Coffee are also unchanged. The Linseed Market is reported to be firm and Rapeseed dull at former rates.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was still quoted at 79 for Fours, 83 for Fours-and-a-half, and 83¾ for Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver was unchanged at 52d. per oz., and Exchange on India at 60 days' sight at 1s. 7 11-16d.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay dated the 7th instant shows the following changes as compared with the return of the 31st ultimo:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 826,841
Do. ,, Branches..........	Dec.	,, 328,767
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 538,734
Cash Credits on Security of Gov. Paper Bullion, &c....................	Inc.	,, 28,361
Loans do. do.	Inc.	,, 1,424,736
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 706,425
Cash and Currency Notes...........	Dec.	,, 17,28,095

Although the above changes are generally of an unfavourable character it is doubtful whether they will be sufficiently so to cause any alteration in the Bank's rates of discount for the present, as the increase in the trade demand this week only amounts to 7½ lacs, and Money is still very plentiful in the Bazaar.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's rates, and no alteration was made during the day. The export business of the place being almost at a standstill, the number of Mercantile Bills offering is still very limited. The general demand for Bank Bills likewise continues very moderate. Telegrams from Calcutta advise quotations the same as here, which are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand		......1s. 7 23-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 8½d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	...2·11½.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 to ⅛, and 99 9-16 for demand and 60 days' sight Bills respectively.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet and rates are rather easier. We quote 96⅝ for Fours, 96¾ for Fours-and-a-half, 101⅞ for New Fours-and-a-half, and 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

SHARES.—There has been a better feeling in this market during the day, and the tendency of most Scrip has been upwards. Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 890. Press Companies' shares have been in more demand, Akbars have advanced Rs. 35, and Mofussils Rs. 5 per share. The movements in Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares consist of a decline of Rs. 75 per share in Alliance, Rs. 7½ in Broach Mills, and Rs. 20 in Soonderdass, and an advance of Rs. 10 in Coorlas, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, and Rs. 10 in Khandeish. In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay and Burmah Trading Company are in good demand at a further advance of Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—There is no change in quotations and very little doing. The only sale reported for export is that of 500 candies Compta at Rs. 196 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There are no changes of any importance to notice.

PIECE GOODS continues without noteworthy movement or change in prices.

FREIGHTS are again rather easier, the current rate for measurement cargo for Liverpool by the steamers on the berth being 16s. 3d. per ton. For London the rate is unchanged at 20s. and 30s. per ton according to the description of cargo. Continental rates are unchanged. For sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry.

COALS are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th Sept. as compared with the statement issued on the 31st August:—

LIABILITIES.	31st Aug. Rs.	7th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..............................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....................................	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,30,218	34,83,377
Do do. at Branches	30,13,066	26,84,299
Other Deposits	1,46,14,553	1,40,75,819
Post Bills...	42,163	42,037
Cash Credits, undrawn.......................	5,48,548	6,47,408
	3,46,48,548	3,30,52,940
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.........................	47,22,062	44,73,213
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....................................	18,84,192	19,12,553
Loans on Security of do. do.	51,11,855	65,36,591
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,694	546
Bills Discounted	81,75,430	74,69,005
Stamps	3,034	2,996
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,30,494 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,494	3,35,494
Bullion..	1,25,145	88,030
Cash Balances with Correspondents....................................	7,10,550	3,83,515
Cash and Currency Notes...................	1,35,79,102	1,18,50,997
	3,46,48,548	3,30,52,940

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship VARUNA, 1,290 tons, Captain T. Rowe, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE ship JANET COWAN, 1,272 tons, Captain G. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NATANT, 1,072 tons, Captain J. L. Walker, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Liverpool, 16th May, with a cargo of 1,636 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SIMOOM, 3,302 tons, Captain R. S. Pasley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus, which port she left on the 22nd August, Suez, 25th, and Aden 2nd Sept., with seven European officers, six Native officers, and 451 Native troops of 9th Bombay N. I. During the voyage she experienced S. W. wind with occasional squalls, accompanied by heavy rain between Aden and Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Natant	Walker	Liverpool, May 16.
9	Alnwick Castle (s)...	Holden	London, Aug 3.
	H. M. S. Simoom (s).	Pasley	Cyprus, Aug. 22.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, Sept 6.
	George H. Oulton...	Hamilton	Cardiff, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Liverpool.
9	Janet Cowan	Campbell	Calcutta.

The ship Varuna, Rowe, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamers Poonah and Brazilian.

MADRAS.

Sept.	ARRIVALS.	
7 D. of Lancaster (s)...	....	Calcutta.
Sept.	DEPARTURES.	
7 Zenobia	....	Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen—75 bundles iron buckets, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee.
Atalanta s—80 packages glassware, Bharmull Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—120 cases candles, Bhychund Roopchund.
Nizam s—25 drums varnish, Heptoola Shaik Adam.
Lord Eslington s—74 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 38 cases oilmanstore, Abdoolcurrim Heerjeebhoy and Co; 12 cases battlingwire, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 4 cases clocks, Hajee Esmail Soub and Son; 25 kegs red lead, Moradaily Gulamhoosein; 5 casks lead pipes, Noorbhoy Boodabhoy; 52 kegs iron nails, The Agra Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—4 casks earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—10 cases writing paper, Knoop and Co.
Apis s—2 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 113 cases writing paper and 2.8 packages printing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—4 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—28 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Australia s—25 cases vermouth, Eduljee Basonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consett s—43 bales cotton, Vulloo Dewjee; 33 bales cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee.
Cella s—6 bales cotton waste, Sholapore S and W Co; 80 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 74 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Sorohund; 100 bales cotton, Luckmidass Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, Chundermull Nursingdass; 71 bales rags and 2 bales cotton pickings, Dewjee Visur; 140 cwts myrabollams, Dhurumsey Velljee; 92 bales wool and 8 bales rags, Goculdass Tool-eedass.
Fannie Tucker—47 bales hemp and 100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—21 cases cuttlefish and 1½ cwts bloodstone, Remoobhoy Mahamed; 300 cwts rapeseed and 112½ cwts mustardseed, Odhowjee Nuthoo; 8 bales skins, K M C A Cama and Co; 8 bales skins, C W Chana and Co; 7 bales skins, Adomjee Piarje; 9 bales skins, C Syed Mahamed and Co; 20 bales hides, M Ally Curranee; 17 bales hides, Verseybhoy Vully: 80 cwts deer horns and 5 cwts buffalo horns, Fuckeermahomed Munjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—6 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 10.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee and others—Ardasir and H.
193-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Zenel Abedeen and another vs Lewis Jones—Remington, H and C.
667-77—Khunderao M—Karim Mahomed Jamal and another vs Rajooma and another—Crawford and B.
271-78—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

536-78—Craigie L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Visanjee Moorarjee.
232-78—Macfarlane and S—Maharajee Mahunsagur V S vs Vurdhman Panachund and others—Tyabjee and S.
236-78—Shapurjee and T—Allana Wydeena vs Hormusjee Cursetjee C and others—Craigie L and O.
281-78—Rimington H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Dayabhoy Ameerchund and another—Shapurjee and T.
367-78—Shapurjee and T—L A Wallace and others vs Thakersey Khetsey and others.
377-78—In person—Memon Hajee Haron vs Hajee Abdool Malikbin &c.
403-78—Chalk and W—Ranichund Narron vs Daya Dewchund and others.
413-78—Jefferson and P—Bhoota Narranjee and others vs Dhurumsey Anundjee.
417-78—Prescott and W—John Charles L and others vs Bhai Lalbhai.

LONG CAUSES.

280-78—Ardaseer and H—Nowrojee Pestonjee Guzder vs Henry Thorpe and another—Moreshwur L—Part heard.
344-78—Bhaishunker N—Nemchund Melapchund and another vs Jaubebee and another.
350-78—Craigie L and O—Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumebai—Prescott and W.
381-77—In person (a pauper)—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
349-78—Mr Turner—Khutree Hajee Esmail C vs Khutree Ahmed C—In person.
356-78—Rimington H and C—Odhowjee Nuthoo vs Moorarjee Currumsey and others—Mr Turner.
358-78—Tyabjee and S—Odhowdass Assubroy and others vs Moorarjee Purdha.
362-78—Jefferson and P—Ally Saheb bin &c vs Sorabjee Nowrojee N—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Fordyce, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Ogilvie, Surg Major, on duty, from Belgaum.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Strong, Major, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Hesketh, Major, 8th Madras N I, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Hesketh, Major, 8th Madras N I, on leave, to Neilgherry Hills.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept 7.)

Mr W Irvine, Joint Magistrate Farukhabad, to officiate a Magistrate and Collector, Farukhabad.

Mr H A Harrison, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr W H Smith, Settlement Officer (on furlough), to be Magistrate and Collector.

Lieut-Colonel M G Clerk, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Benares.

Hardingham, Inspector of Inland Customs, Farukhabad circle, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Inland Customs, Internal Branch.

Lieut-Colonel M G Clerk, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 4.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
10th Hussars—Captain Blakeney to be Major.
Royal Artillery—Captain Lowis to be Major.
Royal Engineers—Captain G W Oldham to be Major.
5th Fusiliers—Captain A C Ormond to be Major.
8th Regiment—Lieut Taylor to be Captain.
18th Regiment—Captain Smith to be Major.
22nd Regiment—Lieut Seaty to be Captain.
33rd Regiment—Major Campbell to rank as Major.
51st Light Infantry—Lieut Smyth to be Captain. Lieut Drury to be Captain.
10th Regiment—Lieut Clery to be Captain.

Colonel J de Montmorency, 9th Foot, having been placed on half pay from the 16th August, the date on which he completed his five years' tenure of command, is directed to proceed to England.

Lieut Colonel E L Dillon, 18th Foot, having been placeed on half pay from the 27th August, the date on which he completed his five years' tenure of command, is directed to proceed to England.

The following transfers are ordered:—
Lieut Colonel W H Garton, Bengal Staff Corps, from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi for general duty.
Lieut Colonel A McL Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, from Agra to Rawal Pindi for general duty.

The undermentioned officer have leave to absence:—
4th Hussars—Lieut Pennefather to England.
15th Hussars—Lieut Reid to England, for three months.
Royal Artillery—Lieut Colonel Sir W Hamilton, Bart, (5th Brigade,) for thirty days; thence to England.
26th Foot—Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W C Bancroft, from the 7th Oct to the 7th Feb 1879, in extension.
51st Foot—Captain Kennett to England, to 31st December.
2-60th Rifles—Lieutenant F S Marsham, for thirty days to port of embarkation, and thence to England.
68th Foot—Lieut Colonel Trent to England for fifteen months.
73rd Foot—Captain Sherlock to England.
81st Foot—Lieut Tetley, to port embarkation, for thirty days; thence to England.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 2.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Umballa on the 23rd August, Private Sullivan, 12th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st, having on or about the 9th August been drunk. 2nd, Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having used violence against Sergeant Stark, by striking him with his clenched fist upon the chest.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for 672 days.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ferozepore on the 23rd of August, Driver Walsh, R A, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st, having, on or about the 8th August been drunk. 2nd, Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, struck with his arm Sergeant Burch on the face.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

CONFIRMED.

But the nature of the violence as disclosed in the proceedings does not appear to me to call for a sentence of such severity as that of five years' penal servitude. The prisoner is a young soldier, whose recorded character is merely "indifferent." I hereby commute the sentence of five years' penal servitude to one of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.........................11th, 8h., 40·7 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 10	English Mail expected.	5 48	6 6	10 12 m 11 1 a	4 31 m 5 4 a
Wed 11	......	5 48	6 5	11 20 m 11 34 a	5 5 m 5 31 a
Th. 12	......	5 48	6 4	11 45 m	5 36 m 5 56 a
Fri. 13	......	5 49	6 3	0 3 m 0 7 a	6 4 m 6 20 a
Sat. 14	Holyrood Day.	5 49	6 2	0 25 m 0 32 a	6 35 m 6 46 a
Sun. 15	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 1	1 6 m 0 57 a	7 5 m 7 13 a
Mon. 16	......	5 49	6 1	0 38 n 1 21 a	7 34 m 7 41 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CLARK—August 11th, at Addlestone, Harry Dalrymple Clark, fifth son of the late General Sir John Clark, K. H., Colonel of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, aged 27 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 6th, at Sirur, the wife of Lieutenant J. W. Anderson, Poona Horse, (late 83rd Regt), of a daughter.

PROUDFOOT—September 6th, at Jalna, the wife of Captain J. G. Proudfoot, Officiating Wing Commander, 2nd Regiment Infantry, H. C., of a son.

DEATHS.

HELLER—August 6th, at Egutpuri, Constance Lucy, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Heller, aged 1 year and 12 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1878.

AT a time when one of the commonest expressions used in conversation is that we shall "never have rest in India until the Russians "get a good licking," it is interesting to speculate upon Persian politics. In a war with Russia, what part is one of the three empires which touch Ararat likely to play in it? The event is quite on the cards despite the assurances of Lord Beaconsfield to the contrary, but for some reason or other Persia has ceased to be associated with the anticipated struggle of Russia with England, though a country quite as important as Afghanistan in its bearings on *our* (the Indian) share of the Eastern Question. Persia has gone too much out of the consideration of politicians at home and abroad. She was scarcely mentioned at the Berlin Congress notwithstanding her close connection with what is called the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and her strategical position, which is certainly not unimportant in the game of war, has apparently slipped out of mind in view of the Amir's superior claims to our diplomatists' attention. Indeed, Persia and her Shah have kept themselves so very discreetly in the background all the time negotiations were pending, that one cannot but think a craftier statesman than Nazir-i-deen was at the bottom of Persian politics, and that Persia was, and is, very much under Russian influence. The Shah seems to regard the Czar as in some sort his sovereign prince. He does not dare to visit the other crowned heads of Europe until he has first made his humble salaam at St. Petersburg. As for Russia, it is a notorious fact that the annexation of Persia is a part and parcel of her extended programme of policy in the East.

The Shah has not been at pains any more than the Ameer to invite English assistance against the too evident intrigues of Russia. One cause of his supineness is that he believes, with his people, in the omnipotence of Russia. Another is that, like all Persians, he is Asiatic and indolent about bringing British energy, like the long pole, down upon him. A third reason is, that as is the way of most Orientals, he is the humble servant of the man who bullies him the most. And according to travellers in Persia and Asia Minor, the Russian policy is to keep the Persians in everlasting hot water. There is always a Russian grievance to be righted, a frontier affront to be settled, and this being so, it is easy to imagine what a condition of chronic alarm must be Persia's in view of her powerful neighbour. It may be likened to the fascination under which the intended victim of a serpent labours—a fascination which will not allow it to cry out, and which paralyzes all its efforts at escape. The fact of Persia being a Mahomedan State does not much improve the situation—on the contrary. The Persians know just as well as we do that one of Holy Russia's self-imposed missions is the extermination of every Mussulman on earth. What did Skobeleff say to the English correspondent the other day? That "if he only had his own way he would shoot "every Mahomedan that breathed," and no doubt Russian sentiments of this kind cannot tend to allay the submissive anxieties of the cowardly and sorely oppressed Persians.

But under these circumstances it may well be asked, why does not Persia seek the English alliance, or at least attempt to coquette with England or India after the manners and customs of our interesting neighbour Shere Ali? The truth probably is, that independent of the fear of Russia and her proximity, the Persians underrate the powers of India and England. And their low estimate of both is chiefly brought about by the Ministers our Foreign Office has been in the habit of sending to Teheran. If the late Charles Lever's acquaintance with the backstairs of the Foreign Office is to be trusted, the Office made it a practice of sending its greatest fools to Teheran because nothing was required of the Minister there but to be a good judge of caviare and to procure it from the Caspian. It would be well for many reasons if the British Embassy in Persia were placed completely under the control of the Indian Government, and if every care were taken to have it composed of the best men available—the best Orientalists. If this were done, India would not now have to remark the slavish attitude of the Shah towards Russia, or the extraordinary pretensions of the Russians in the Shah's dominions.

England and India make as huge a mistake in underestimating the uses of Persia as the Persians do in underrating the resources of Great Britain. It is quite true that the Persians are a cowardly and degenerate race, and that their army is only an ill-paid, ill-accoutred rabble, but these facts ought only to stimulate attention at home because the weaker Persia is, the worse it is for England, for India. Persian weakness will some day be too great a temptation for the Russian generals to resist, and the temptation will be none the less because Russia could make the Persian position one of menace for Hindustan. Russia can any day she pleases pick a frontier quarrel with Persia and at the same time bribe the Persian Government to offer just sufficient resistance to throw an air of *parole de gentilhomme* over the transaction for the delectation of Europe. And it would be really difficult to say what might be the action of our eccentric Ministers under that provocation. Perhaps the Foreign Secretary of the period would rise to inform the right honourable friend who had put a question on the subject that the Government had no information of the Russian annexation of Persia, or perhaps he would inform the House of Lords that her Majesty's Government saw no particular reason to interfere with Russian policy in Persia. Of course the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg would be "never in more cordial relations than at that present moment."

The Shah and his precious people may not be worth fighting for, but Persia is; and we ought to accustom our minds to the perhaps near eventuality of Persia falling into Russian possession. The alternative can be only English protection. There is a sick man in Persia as well as a sick man in Turkey, and Nazir-i-deen is, politically, very ill indeed. His country has gone to the dogs of misgovernment long ago, and his people are degraded and impoverished to the last degree. Such a monarch and such a people cannot continue in these times to cumber the ground; certainly not when both are of the Mahomedan persuasion, and Russia, the pseudo-champion of Christendom, is rapping at his doors. If the Shah were to sell his encumbered estate to Russia for so many *tomauns*, cash down, we should not be at all surprised at the transaction. But what a bitter jest it would be for Russia to take a leaf out of England's commercial ledger, and to *purchase* the Persian property even as England bought Cyprus!

A Persian alliance is as distasteful to sense as an Anglo-Turkish Convention is. No strong man, if he is sensible, will ally himself with a weak man; nevertheless, *something* ought to be done to guard against that acquisition of Persia which the Russians make no secret about. An Indian army cannot well be sent into Persian territory, and perhaps the time is not ready for sending an army to Bagdad, but an army ought to be held ready for that purpose, and what is more, the Russians and the Persians should be made fully aware of the fact. This is not a case for secrecy. The Russians are openly threatening Persia, and, of course, India, and it is not good that they or the Persians should believe India to be unprepared for the event. It would be consolatory to know publicly, and without any disguise in the matter, that we had a site for a camp marked out at some coin of vantage near the Tigris, and an army thoroughly organised in transport and everything to occupy that site at the shortest notice. We do not know at present that we have anything of the sort. The Anglo-Turkish Convention is incomplete until we have Bagdad as well as Cyprus, or some place near it. The Russians and Persians want the admonishment of British *action* very badly. It is impossible, knowing their aspirations, to expect them to do aught but advance, so long as they see India and England apparently asleep. They are only acting on what they conceive to be England's weakness, and England gives them the excuse for that line of action. The Russians are really more candid than the English. They boldly avow the principle of Russia and England being rivals to "the bitter end," while Englishmen, less plain spoken, are vexing themselves with ridiculous speculations on Russian political honesty, as if there was such a thing, or as if it could be compassed if there was? It may be perhaps politically decent on the part of Lord Beaconsfield to let Persia slide at this juncture, but we question if it is wise. Persia, no less than Afghanistan, needs to learn that she is a British "interest," and if the Shah should prove on trial as bad a scholar as the Amir, it would be advisable to adopt sharp measures with him. He cannot be permitted to fall into the hands of our almost avowed enemies the Russians. Already, Russia has obtained a very practical interest in Persia by arranging for the session of Khotour at the Convention, and we may depend upon it she will make the most of this with the Shah.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

THE persistence with which the *Daily News* advocates English intervention in Afghanistan would seem to show that the Whig leaders are as much irritated as the Ministers against Russia for her breach of the understanding come to between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff in 1874, which fixed the river Oxus as the boundary the Russians were not to pass. It is true that Russia at that time required England to give security against Afghan incursions into the territory of the Ameer of Bokhara, but no such provocation has been given them by Shere Ali, and their Mission to Cabul must therefore be looked upon as indicating a purely aggressive policy. Annexation is already freely spoken of at home; and I think it likely that your Lahore contemporary, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, was not merely airing his own speculations when he gave a sketch the other day of the military preparations that should be taken to support Sir N. Chamberlain's Mission. I hear that the camp of exercise which was to have been formed at Mithree will now be held beyond the hills in what is nominally called Afghan territory, so that the troops may be in readiness for any emergency. This force includes the 2nd Beloochees, a regiment of Sind Horse, and a battery from Jacobabad, so that, if an Afghan expedition should be found necessary, Bombay troops will have some share in it. The great advantage the Government of India has gained by strongly occupying Quetta, whence a move may be quickly made on Herat or Candahar, need not now be dwelt upon.

On Friday afternoon the Commander-in-Chief, attended by a numerous staff and accompanied by the Governor, held an inspection to test the general knowledge of the corps of Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Hills, R. E., in field works, and practical military engineering. As the numerical strength of the corps at present is but weak, the details of the duties were on a small scale, but comprised a variety of subjects, as will be seen from the following programme:—

BOMBAY SAPPERS & MINERS, NEW JHANSI.

PROGRAMME.

For H. E. the Commander-in Chief's visit, on Friday, September 6, 1878.

1.—Tracing Batteries, Magazines, &c.
2.—Dble-Sap advancing on a Salient.
3.—Half-dble. Sap, Crowning the Covered Way, (Blasting the Sap).
4.—Shallow Pits.
5.—Rifle Pits, detached and connected.
6.—Gunpits.
7.—Shelter Pit.
8.—Continuous Gun Epaulement.
9.—Gun Epaulement.
10.—Mitrailleur Pit.
11.—Charger Pit.
12.—Mason's work.
13.—Spar Bridge, 58ft. span.
14.—Crib Bridge, 106ft. span.
15.—Prussian Bivouac, 30 men, 1870.
16.—French Kitchen, at Sartory, 1871.
17.—English Field Oven.
18.—Single Standing Sap.
19.—Single Kneeling Sap.
20.—Deep French Sap.
21.—Deep English Sap.
22.—Blanchard's Pontoon Bridge.
23.—Barrel Piering.
24.—Swimming.
25.—Gabion making, &c.
26.—Mining.
27.—Platforms, Gun and Mortar.
28.—Fougasse.
29.—Byrago Trestle Bridge.
30.—Workshops.
31.—Mason's Shed.
32.—Photography.

A few tracings of batteries drawn out previously by the native officers were first shown. Then the cavalcade adjourned to the Half double sap, which represented the scientific means of protection afforded to the besiegers during the last phases of an attack on fortress; while the Double sap showed off the system of approach to redoubts under heavy fire. It was curious to note how deserted the Double sap appeared as it pushed its way slowly but steadily forward under the protection of four huge frames of wickerwork called sap rollers. The only sign of life visible was the small showers of earth which were thrown over from the inside, as the sappers progressed in their work. A number of small details, *trous de loup*, gunpits, and epaulements, single and connected rifle pits, mitrailleur enclosed pit, &c., were then shown in succession; after which the party proceeded to a Spar Bridge which had been thrown over a chasm of 58 feet by 32 sappers working for 12 hours. A Crib Bridge, which consisted of two ropes as rails for the hands and one for the feet, spanned a length of 106 feet, and had occupied 40 men for 16 hours. Over this latter bridge several men were sent to test its practicability. In the interval occupied by going from one bridge to the other a swimming match among some of the privates took place. The competitors started from about 150 yards above Holkar's bridge and swam to the centre of the arches where rope ladders had been suspended. They then climbed up these from the water, and crossing the bridge, sprang over the other side into the river again—a drop of about 20 feet—and continued the struggle down stream for some way. To unscientific spectators this was naturally the most attractive feature of the programme. A Prussian bivouac of 1870 with the central fire lighted, a French out-door kitchen range (very much like a bobachee-khana), and an English field-oven with all the fires lighted, were next looked at. The men then boomed in and out an old form of pontoon bridge, and afterwards went through the pretty drill of barrel pier-making—useful for constructing bridges out of commissariat casks, which materials are supposed to be always obtainable in any quantity wherever the British soldier may be quartered. A French bridge over the ditch of the field work and the workshops completed the several details—leaving only the show part of the performance, the blowing up of a mine and firing a fougasse, to finish with. The fougasse is a rough gun, as it were, constructed in the ground with loose stones to form the charge. The damp weather and heavy rains of the few days previous to the inspection had so thoroughly moistened everything, that it was not possible without batteries, with which the corps are not supplied, to fire the mines. In attempting the firing I regret to say that Mr. O'Sullivan, the Adjutant, was severely burnt in the face and hands from the premature explosion of the damp hose. The inspection lasted till darkness had crept over the ground. It is hoped that the chief and all present were fully impressed with the utility of the scientific branch of the Bombay army in all the needs of modern warfare.

Lady Staveley has an At Home this afternoon for the soldiers' children's fete, and holds her farewell reception on Wednesday. Her Ladyship has been suffering from an attack of ophthalmia, a complaint which has been curiously prevalent in Poona this season. Many people ascribe it to the plague of small flies with which we have been afflicted. The flies, however, are not such a nuisance as the mosquitoes, which, though not of so large a breed as the Bombay ones, are more venomous and more difficult to escape.

The weather has been much cooler lately after the heavy thunderstorms of the early part of last week. The races begin tomorrow, and are likely, I am told, to be remarkably good. The number of entries for the different contests is unusually large, and, as the continuous wet weather has made steady training exceedingly difficult, even owners themselves are a good deal puzzled as to the respective merits of the horses, so that there ought to be room for some lively speculation.

The Government has determined to remove the Vernacular school for the training of hospital assistants from the Grant Medical College at Bombay to the Sassoon Hospital here; and the change will be made on the 1st of November. As the Sassoon Hospital makes up beds for 150 patients, besides giving out-door relief to nearly as many more, it seems a wise decision to utilize the facilities for teaching which it provides; and, besides, it cannot be desirable to have no medical schools except at Bombay. I believe it is in contemplation to attach a similar school to the hospital at Ahmedabad.

The new school of Forestry and Experimental Farming which the Governor has persuaded his colleagues to create, will not, I believe, be as was at first intended a separate institution, as that would cost too much money, but will be attached to the Poona Engineering College. This is, I think, the best arrangement that could have been made. Under the management of Dr. Cooke and his staff the Engineering College has become one of the most practically useful educational establishments in India. Sir Richard Temple takes the greatest interest in this College, and visits it frequently, though neither Sir Philip Wodehouse nor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald ever entered its doors. I went over the College the other day. It is a plain, commodious building, two stories high, with the school rooms built round the sides of an inner quadrangle which is open to the roof, and in which, on the day of my visit, some seventy students were answering examination papers. The accomplished principal, Dr. Cooke, showed me round, and it was very pleasant to note the thoroughly cordial relations maintained between him and his pupils. The existence of this friendly feeling cannot be wondered at, since Dr. Cooke lives at the College and makes his work the business of his life; and, besides, he is not a mere professor, but a thoroughly practical man also, who is as much at home in the workshop as in the laboratory. The workshops of the College are fitted with machinery, most of which has been bought with the profits of work done, so that this department is continually enlarging itself. The College turns out a great variety of iron and wood work for Public Works officers and the general public, and has lately been very busy making telephones and microphones. A four-oared boat, designed by Dr. Cooke, has been constructed here for the use of the students. The latest improvement Dr. Cooke has attempted at the College is the creation of a band. As he is a good musician himself, playing several instruments, and has any amount of patience and good nature, he has succeeded in organizing a band composed of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Hindoos of various castes, a singular happy family to play harmoniously together. Most of the instruments of the band are gifts from former students, who seem to cherish grateful recollections of their College—and no wonder, for on looking over the list in the University Calendar I find that almost without exception the graduates of the Engineering College for the last ten years are in receipt of incomes varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 a month. The truth is, there is a continually increasing demand for trained engineers in the various branches of the Public Works Department, in Municipalities, and in Native States. This College does not, therefore, turn out a swarm of educated young men who can get no work to do. It is, on the contrary, a real blessing to the country, and should be encouraged in every way. It would be a good thing if a little more money could be allowed for the geological excursions which Dr. Cooke takes with a number of his students every year, and which not only assist their education, but are sometimes rich in interesting discoveries. I have no doubt that the new school of Forestry and Farming will prosper as the other departments of this College have done.

Mr. Puddumjee seems to have beaten all the crack shots at the rifle matches up here, and I suppose he now takes rank as the champion shot of Western India. This gentleman is a son of Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, the leader of the Parsee community of Poona. Both he and his brother have been very well educated. It is the brother, I think, who is a good amateur photographer, and who has taken for his father portraits of every celebrity who has visited Poona.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent B. B. is in error when he supposes that the persecuting doctrines of Augustine were a relic of his pagan education. The Platonic schools never taught that dissidents or even apostates from their doctrines should be put to death. Besides, it is well known to students of Augustine's writings that he advocated toleration in the early years of his Christian course, before he had quite put off the old Adam, and only changed his views after he became a Bishop. When the Donatists called attention to this inconsistency, Augustine scornfully repudiated his former teaching, and significantly asked them whether *they* had not always approved the persecuting edicts of the Emperors against the pagans? The Decretals of Gratian are filled with texts from Augustine in support of the theory of religious persecution. My assertion that his authority was for centuries one of the principal supports of that "accursed system" is one which B. B. would not find it very easy to refute. The other principal support was undoubtedly the example of the Jews, and the writings of the Old Testament. Who, for example, can read without a shudder that terrible thirteenth chapter of Deuteronomy, which might have been dictated by Torquemada himself, when he recollects how its authority was invoked by Bossuet and other French priests to determine Louis XIV. to that detestable persecution of his Protestant subjects which inflicted so deadly a wound on the morality and prosperity of his kingdom?

The logic of Augustine and Bossuet is, however, to my mind irrefragable, and I have no *intellectual* respect for Christians who shrink from their conclusions. If it is really true, as all consistent Christians believe, that men and women will burn in hell for ever for entertaining wrong opinions, or more correctly because it has not pleased God to give them that grace without which they cannot entertain true ones, it seems to me mere culpable weakness to allow the teachers of unbelief to remain at large in a Christian land. They ought to be slaughtered at once without compunction, as infected cattle, or even cattle suspected of infection, now are at our English ports. I have no patience with the half-and-half logic of that strange anomaly, the liberal Christian. The Apostle of Love, it is true, was obliged to content himself with exhorting his disciples to receive no heretic into their houses, neither to bid him God speed: but it was impossible to do more in those times, for the Church had not then the civil power on its side as it had afterwards. As soon as it secured this ally it proceeded to carry out its principles with devastating consistency to their logical conclusion, and continued to do so till its own divisions and the increasing strength of sceptical thought had sensibly abated both its primitive vigour and its confidence in itself. Mr. Lewis may, however, very fairly urge, I think, that the State, at least in India, is now professedly indifferent or non-Christian, and that he is obliged therefore to content himself with those modest and practicable rules for Christian conduct which were laid down by St. John, or whoever wrote the second epistle which bears his name. There is a good deal to be said for this view, which is also that of the Roman schools, in which the pure Christian tradition is best preserved: and I have never attacked the reverend gentleman, or the Jesuits, with whom he will not blush to be compared, for inconsistency. On the contrary, I respect them for their remarkable consistency, for the genuine Christian spirit with which they are animated. But none the less I *love* more the inconsistent Christians, and rejoice heartily over even new manifestations of their inconsistency; for inconsistency is a first and perhaps a necessary stage to every fruitful emancipation from the trammels of false theory.

W. W.

RHYMES TO CYPRUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see some very bad shots have been made at a rhyme to Cyprus, or I shouldn't venture to suggest

> "O'er the head you'll get a wipe, Russ,
> If you try it on near Cyprus!"

or the following, simplest of all,

> "He lies 'neath a cypress
> In the island of Cyprus."

Punch, I see, considers "vip'rous" (already suggested by some one else)—"pipe, Russ," and—"try, Pruss," sufficiently good to print (the above were written before seeing that journal), or I should not venture to send you these, and I *don't* claim the

Mhow, Sept. 7. CASK.

FIRE AT THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKS, MAZAGON.

YESTERDAY afternoon about 3 o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from a portion of the coals stacked in the coal sheds at the Mazagon docks of the B. I. S. N. Company. On the alarm being given, measures were at once adopted by the dockyard officials to bring the manual engines into play; and as there was a copious supply of water obtainable, the smouldering fire was completely subdued. From the volumes of smoke that shot out from the coals, it appeared as though flames would break out at any moment; but by the prompt measures taken all danger was soon overcome. The steam fire engines and the fire brigade from the Fort, Mandvie, and Mazagon, repaired to the spot immediately the alarm was raised; also Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Police Commissioner, and several European police officers. The steam fire engines were not, however, needed, as the fire was got under before they arrived. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

H. M. S. DIAMOND, Captain Bosanquet, left the Singapore roads on the 20th August *en route* homeward via the Cape of Good Hope. H. M. S. Fly is the only man-of war on the station now, the Thistle having left for home.

THE Government have it in contemplation, it is said, to organize a railway corps from the native ranks. A circular, we are informed, has been issued to some of the native regiments to ascertain if volunteering for such service will be probable. Men over two years' service may be available to form such a corps. The strength to consist of 35 havildars, 40 naicks, and 530 sepoys. They will be specially employed in the defence of railway stations. Present rates of pay and pension will be adhered to.

A LITERARY friend of mine (says a London correspondent) has a delicate enterprise on hand. It is that of editing Mrs. Thistlethwayte's *Memoirs* for immediate publication. I am told they are quite homiletic in character; and the lady's share in the profits of the work is to be divided between two charitable institutions. Consequently you need not apprehend any great public scandal of the *Harriet Wilson* or *Casanova* type, or any thing so naked even as Rousseau's *Confessions*. The book, however, will no doubt excite a good deal of curiosity.

THE "Life of James Hinton"—son of a celebrated Baptist minister—the first aural surgeon of his time, presents a striking study of character, and will be instructive in its simpler outlines to readers who are unable to follow the deeper and somewhat mystic course of philosophical thought traced in his "Letters." Brought as he was in early youth face to face with the dreary realities of evil and suffering exhibited "in the back streets and courts of Whitechapel," and thus filled with "a sense of the cruelty of the world," and of the tyranny of selfishness, which "never left him," Mr. Hinton's whole mind was penetrated throughout his life with a passionate eagerness to remove the misery which he saw by destroying the wrong which caused it. This was his guiding motive in devoting himself to surgery; and while he learned, as others have done, that the whole problem of human life is too vast for individual solution, his energy and sympathy combined to place him in the foremost rank of those specialists whose skill in the alleviation or removal of physical suffering represents on a wider field, though by a different method, the gifts of healing which once were manifested as the visible signs of the reign of truth and right. If deafness is regarded as a minor form of bodily privation, it is only by comparison with pains and privations more severe. In itself it casts a dark cloud over the life which it affects, whether in its complete or merely threatening form. It was Mr. Hinton's happiness to be guided to his special vocation of aural surgery by a simple and entirely successful operation through which he restored the hearing of his mother. The death of Mr. Toynbee, with whom he was for some time associated, left him in possession of the chief aural practice in London, with the reward of a large and well-deserved income; but the reward which he most highly valued as acquired through his practice was the constant experience of lives brightened through his means. He died of acute inflammation of the brain in his fifty-fourth year, and a warmly appreciative introduction to his biography from the pen of Sir William Gull affords evidence of the esteem and admiration with which he was regarded in his profession. The "Life and Letters" are edited by Ellice Hopkins, and published by C. Kegan Paul and Co.—*Saturday Review.*

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE "intelligent foreigner," to whom the expressions of our national life are a source of interest, cannot fail to be struck by the immense development among us of the tendency to form societies and associations of every description.

He will remark that our great companies, from the Bank of England to the last co-operative store, have their counterparts in other countries. This is also true, no doubt, of most of our political, social, scientific, artistic, moral, and religious societies which are met with on the Continent, under more or less modified forms. Many societies, however, refuse to be classified under either of the above heads; they are got up for objects more or less isolated. For example, the "Society for the Protection of the Australian Aborigines" and the "Society to Encourage the use of the Gaelic Language" may be taken to represent a sort of phenomenon of which other countries have left us to enjoy an undisturbed monopoly.

We have a "Total Abstinence Society," and, over the way, there is the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;" the "intelligent foreigner," observing that many worthy people belong to both, comes to the conclusion that, after all, there is no real contradiction between their respective aims. Such societies, for the furtherance of what we have called isolated objects, may now be counted by the score, we had almost said by the hundred, and they are continually on the increase. This wonderful activity speaks volumes for the interest which thousands of our people feel in a great variety of subjects. There can be no doubt that this interest is a healthy symptom; with a few exceptions, the objects of all these societies are intelligible, the objects of most of them are useful, whilst those of some are amusing. In whatever category they may be placed, they indicate something more than a widespread interest in many subjects, for this may be a very languid feeling; they testify to an earnestness which may seem surprising in these latter days, against which the charge of "indifferentism" and scepticism is so often brought. It must be admitted that men are in earnest in the pursuit of an object for the attainment of which they contribute either their personal exertions, or their money, or both. Some account of one of the most singular of these societies may be of interest to our readers at the present time.

The "Society for the Identification of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel," or simply the "Israel Identification Society," partakes strongly of a religious character, has an organ of considerable ability to advocate its views, and numbers among its members many educated men. Its object, as its name implies, is the identification of the ten lost tribes. Our readers may fail to see that such a society has a *raison d'être*, the process of identification in this case being so simple as not to require any special machinery; nothing, in fact, beyond ordinary powers of observation and a knowledge of the "outward and visible signs" peculiar to certain races. There was never a greater mistake. Are our readers prepared to be told that they themselves are the ten lost tribes? We do not entertain an unfavourable opinion of our readers nor do we allude to the parable of the Lost Prodigal. We shall make the matter clear. It seems we must begin by distinguishing between Jews and Israelites, a distinction too often forgotten. Jews, properly so called, are descended from the tribes of Levi and Judah. Israelites are descended from the other ten tribes, which, during their numerous captivities, were lost only to appear as Anglo-Saxons and fulfil their high destiny and the utterances of the prophets. Applicable to no other nation, these utterances have met with the most ample and accurate fulfilment in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. Already the sceptic hides his diminished head. As for the comparative philologist, he will certainly come on the parish at no distant date. For it is surely not too much to expect that the future will bring triumphant confirmation to proofs already amply corroborated. The most advanced intellects of our time already foresee the great day. Is not George Eliot, poet of positivism, pupil and friend of Spencer, though she be, also among the prophets?

Who can doubt that the English flag, now waving on Cyprus, shall soon float over "that once holy dome" of Zion and the Israelite—that is, the Anglo-Saxon, "come into his own again?" Lord Beaconsfield would be made Prince of Palestine, and

> "The weary earth would slumber, lapt in universal law."

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

THE prosecution in the case against the Surat editors has well nigh drawn to a close. We have been requested, however, to state that the prisoners are without means for conducting their defence; that one of their counsel has left Surat; and that the other is likely to follow him unless the fees due to him are paid within a given time. At the hearing on Saturday, the 7th instant, Dyabhoy Savaichund, a vakil, was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Gill; and his very last answer to the learned counsel was—"I know nothing against any of the prisoners in respect of the offences with which they are charged." Mr. Gill in consequence asked the prosecution to explain why the witness had been called and complained that those instructing the prosecution (he did not mean his learned friend, Mr. Branson) seemed determined to ruin the accused by needlessly prolonging the enquiry and thereby entailing unnecessary expense upon the defence. He appealed to the prosecution themselves to desist; and if they did not listen, then he would appeal to his Honor to put a stop to this sort of proceeding. Mr. Branson remarked that it was most indecent and improper of the counsel for the defence to make the suggestion he had made; and contended that the evidence of the witness Dyabhoy was valuable as corroborative testimony on important points in the case for the prosecution.

The next two witnesses were two of the principal citizens of Surat—namely, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Edroos, a new member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy. On the morning of the 6th April, the day after the riots, they and other *sethias* accompanied accused Nos. 4 and 5 to the Jahappa Bazar to try to persuade the people to open their shops. Mr. Edroos said he saw No. 5 making a signal to the shopkeepers with his hand not to open, while No. 4 shook his head with a similar object; and that in consequence Mr. Edroos spoke aloud to those who were sitting with him in the same carriage that he had seen the accused make those signals. On the other hand, Dwarkadas, who was in the same carriage with Mr. Edroos and the accused, stated that he did not see either No. 4 or No. 5 making any signals to the shopkeepers; that he did not remember Mr. Edroos cry out and say that the accused were doing anything improper; and that, if he had called out, he (Dwarkadas) should have heard him. It was possible, he said, he might have forgotten something that Mr. Edroos said in the carriage. Dwarkadas further said that accused No. 5 took his turban off and entreated the people to open their shops. Mr. Edroos spoke of two conversations with accused Nos. 2 and 3 and also No. 4 at the house of the Naggur Sett on the 4th April, in which all three declined to get the shops opened unless some *bundobust* (*i.e.* arrangement) was come to with the Sircar. Mr. Edroos admitted he might have informed Mr. Olivant that the accused were inciters to the riot; but that, beyond what he had stated, he did not know of any act of the accused which incited the people to riot. Dwarkadas affirmed that he was induced by No. 3 to call the public meeting against the licence tax; and that Nos. 3 and 6 were present at it. He generally corroborated the story of the prosecution in respect of the secret understanding alleged to have been come to between the first three accused to the effect that, while Nos. 2 and 3 spoke in favour of peace and order, Cassiram Nurrotum should make inflammatory speeches in opposition to their views. But he wound up with the statement that he knew nothing against any of the accused in reference to the charges preferred against them.

Nurrotumdas Nurseydas, the Naggur Sett, said he was chairman of the meeting held at the house of Burjorjee Fraser to petition against the licence tax; and that he read his speech from a paper which was brought to him by Narmadashunker, son of accused No. 6, and some other persons. He had signed the notice convening the public meeting, because whenever a representation is to be made to Government, people come to his house for the purpose of having it made. Motilal Inspector once asked him to identify the witness Cassiram Nurrotum; but he was not brought to him on that or any other occasion; and he was therefore unable at present to identify him. He had made no enquiry, and did not know who wrote the speech that he made at the house of Burjorjee Fraser.

Crushnashunker Lallshunker, lately head clerk to the Collector of Surat, remembered hearing accused No. 2 address the people at the Castle on the 3rd April in the interest of peace and order. About the same time, he saw the witness Cassiram Nurrotum making a speech not at the well near the Castle, the place indicated by other witnesses for the prosecution, but in a veranda opposite the police chowkey situated at the corner of the road leading to the Taptee Bridge, a distance of several hundred yards.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The special meeting of the Corporation called for yesterday afternoon was adjourned till to-morrow at four o'clock for want of a quorum.

PUNDIT GUTTO LALAJEE.—We were mistaken, we learn, in describing yesterday this pundit as a Bania; we are told that he is a Brahmin, and also that the subscription which is being made in his behalf is from the Hindu community in general, and not from the Banias only.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, KHETWADY.—During August, 3,916 patients were treated, of whom 1,019 were new admissions. This gives a daily average attendance of 126·3, and a daily average admission of 32·9. Of the new admissions 939 were cured, 75 absented, and 125 are still on the list.

WE have been asked to publish the following letter:—"A touching scene was witnessed in St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabool on Sunday morning last, when the Rev. Father Mariano de Faria, the assistant Vicar, bade farewell to the parishioners and the confraternities, many of which were established by him, and of which he was the director. The Society of "Boa Morte" read an address and offered a beautiful velvet-bound missal. The young boys of the Dominical school presented a breviary, and the Society of "Piedade" an elegant chalice. The rev. gentleman, in returning thanks for these addresses, observed that he had worked six years among them, and had experienced much attention from them, especially their ready willingness to follow his directions, which had so endeared them to him that he could not but compare the pangs he felt on parting from them as to those he had experienced at separation from his mother. Sobs were audible throughout the church, and when the boys knelt before him and asked with tears for his benediction he could not refrain his tears, which had hitherto choked him, at the sympathetic feelings that were visible on the countenances of all those who were present. Father Faria has been appointed Vicar at Tanna, where he proceeded yesterday to take charge of his new duties."

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Parsee woman, about 22 years of age, accidentally fell out of a window from the second floor of a house at New Sonapore Lane on Sunday last, and sustained serious injuries.

BIGAMY.—Jeevee, a woman of the dhoby caste, was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday last for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-day, for re-marrying during the life-time of her husband.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhow Mea Balla Mea, a Mahomedan merchant, reported to the police on Sunday last, that his bill collector, named Juggernath Chomboo, had absconded with a sum of Rs. 378, alleged to have been collected by accused on behalf of complainant's firm. Police enquiries are in progress.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Matoonga, on view of the body of a man unknown. The deceased was found lying, on the evening previous, on the side of a pond on the north of the Dadur station. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the man was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a quarry hole."

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Sebastian Francis and three other Goanese were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having in their possession twelve handkerchiefs and five pieces of printed calico, of the value of Rs. 13, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how they became possessed of the same. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 30, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday last, Mr. Nana Morojee committed two Hindoos named Jumnadass Mugunmal and Hemraj Nowmal for trial at the Criminal Sessions. Accused No. 1 was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,015 which was entrusted to him by Oodbowdass Meghraz, in order to procure a bill of exchange for that amount on the Bank of Madras, when the accused absconded with it. The case has been pending since the 5th of April last. Accused No. 2 is charged with the abetment of the above offence. The two accused are held to bail on each furnishing two sureties in a sum of Rs. 10,000.

IN the District Court of Kurrachee on Tuesday last the case of Mrs. Malvery against Mr. Bazonjee Nowrojee and his son Rustomjee was heard. Mrs. Malvery is the proprietor of the Albion Press at which was formerly published *Our Paper*, a journal that during the life time of her husband was published in Kurrachee. Mrs. Malvery carried on the paper for some time after her husband's death, but the difficulties that the undertaking was already involved in she could not extricate it from. Bazonjee Nowrojee advanced money, and the question before the Court was (1) whether the sale of the presses was a conditional one; (2) if the sale was a conditional one, to what sum is the plaintiff entitled; and (3) whether Bazonjee has been rightly made a defendant. Several witnesses were examined. Mrs. Malvery conducted her own case. Mr John Hill was examined. He stated what he knew as to the instructions which he said were given to him when he was appointed by Mrs. Malvery to act as arbitrator on her behalf. Some amusement was caused in Court by the announcement which Mrs. Malvery made in order to account for the hostility to her which the witness apparently displayed, that it was owing to the fact that he had offered marriage to Mrs. Malvery, but she had refused him. Upon hearing which the witness stated that he had offered to marry her as an act of charity, a curious reason which did not impress any one in Court with the idea that it was the best reason that could be given. After this witness had been subjected to some cross-examination by Mrs. Malvery, who put some astute questions, the next witness called was Mr. C. T. Edwards on behalf of Mrs. Malvery. He said that he had been employed in the *Our Paper* for some time, and that he should consider the property as worth Rs. 5,000. At the close of this evidence the Judge said he would consider his decision.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THERE are only five cases at present committed to the Criminal Sessions which commence to-day, and at which Mr. Justice Bayley will preside. There is one charge of murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of bigamy; one of criminal breach of trust; and one of perjury. The prisoners are all natives.

FOOTBALL.
UNITED *VS.* BYCULLA.

THE second match between these two clubs was played last Saturday on the usual ground, and resulted as was expected in favour of the "Byculla," owing to a meagre attendance of the "United" players, which necessitated the services of about half a dozen substitutes being taken on. The game opened with a place kick by Arnot of the Byculla team. Once in action the ball experienced little rest, for the "United," doing battle against the wind, kicked the leather most determinedly to keep the Byculla at a respectable distance from the former team's goal. During the first half of the game single, Brown and Corkery served their colours faithfully. In fact the first-named in one of his mad ball-in-hand careers successfully obtained a touch at goal, but over which the kick by Arnot, was a failure. A few minutes later on another touch was scored to the same side, but, like its predecessor, refused to circle the bar owing doubtless to allowances for the wind not being made by the kicker, Arnot. Half time reversed matters considerably, the United playing well together and the Byculla, as it appeared, permitting their opponents to scatter them. Had the game lasted five minutes longer the Byculla would have sustained a very marked defeat, for when they began to realize that the "United" meant earnest play not the slightest endeavour was made to check it. McGarry, Tait, Henman, Walsh and Mackenzie served their side, the "United," bravely, and it must be mentioned in addition to those already noted, that Arnot and E. Brown well maintained the honour of their side. It is to be hoped that the match next Saturday will have some definite result.

REGIMENTAL FLOWER SHOW AT POONA.

THE Regimental Flower Show of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment was held at Ghorpooree on Friday and Saturday evening last. Some of the rarest plants and shrubs ever seen in Poona were exhibited, the officers of the regiment contributing largely towards the Show. Major General Primrose expressed himself well pleased with the employment to which the men devoted their leisure hours. We give below a list of prize winners:—

Flowers.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Asters	Pte Smith.........	Pte Lauderyou...	Pte Harland.
Balsams, untrimmed.......	,, Hicks	Cr Sergt Burree.	,, Levoir.
Balsams, trimmed,	,, Dickson	,, Burree.	,, Keene.
Calliopsis	,, Dickson	Pte Clark	Sergt Percy.
Coreopsis	,, Hodges	,, Oliver	Pte Hicks.
Cockscombs	,, Harland	,, Smith	,, Lauderyou.
Creepers	,, Pizzie	,, Dickson	,, Hodges.
"Geraniums"			
Double Scarlet..	,, Shortell	,,	,,
Single	,, Hodges	,,	,,
Double Pink..	,, Rimmer	,,	,,
Single ,,	,, Oliver	,,	,,
White ,,	,, New	,,	,,
Larkspur	Corpl Meaton...	Cr Sergt Burree.	Pte Giblin.
"Maigolds"			
Large African...	Pte Keane.........	Pte Hele	Pte Dickson.
Small French ..	,, Dickson	,, Shortell	,, Hodges.
Nasturtium	Cr Sergt Burree.	,, Lauderyou ...	,, Laws.
Petruvias.........	Pte Keane	,, Welch	,, Clark.
"Pinks"			
Double	Cr Sergt Burree.	Pte Clark	,, Hodges.
Single Indian ...	Pte Keane.........	Cr Sergt Burree.	,, Welch.
Pansies	,, Baxter	Corpl Jeffreys ...	,, Shortell.
Phlox	Corpl Meaton ...	Cr Sergt Burree.	,, Hicks.
Snag Dragon	Pte Smith.........	Pte Hodges	,, Roe.
Verbenas	,, Dickson	,, Harland	Corpl Jeffreys.
Zinnias	,, Keane	,, Lauderyou.....	Pte Giblin.
"12 Best Pots Varieties".			
,,	,, Dickson	Sergt Percy	Cr Sergt Burree.
,,	,, Hodges	Pte Baxter	Pte Laws.
,,	Sergt Maj Bratby	,, Lauderyou ...	,, Pizzie.
"Cut Flower"...			
Best 6 Roses ..	Pte Hodges	,,	,,
,, 6 Dahlias..	,, Pizzie	,,	,,
,, Bouquet...	,, Dickson	,, Hodges	,, Levoir.

The Fuschias and China Pinks were struck out, and the prizes given to varieties.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shrireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—ADVT.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TREATY OF BERLIN AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Germany has sent a despatch to the signitary Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, calling upon them to take one common step to bring the Porte to execute treaty stipulations. Austria, France, and Russia have agreed to the despatch; England and Italy have not yet replied.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8.

An insurrectionary movement has broken out among the Mahomedan population in Albania, and the insurgents have massacred the Turkish authorities at Ipek.

The Mahomedan population of Batoum emigrated to Trebizonde prior to the occupation of the town by the Russians.

The Austrians have occupied Trebinje without meeting with any opposition.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has arrived in London from Egypt. His nomination to the Egyptian Ministry of Finance has not yet been sanctioned by the British Government, as France objects to it on the ground that French influence in Egypt would thereby be weakened.

The Commander of the Forces in Ceylon is to be recalled.

Consols on Saturday closed at 94⅞.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 11/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113¼
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£40-10
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28 10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£41

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

SEPTEMBER 6, 10 A. M.

The barometric pressure has increased considerably at the Punjab stations. It has decreased eleven hundredths of an inch at Rajkote, Surat, and Bombay. Easterly winds are again fully established over Northern India. The temperature has fallen considerably in the Punjab. Fair rain has occurred during the day in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Western districts of the North-West Provinces. Two inches or more have fallen at Madras, Nagpore and Umballa; eleven tenths fell at Jhansie.

SEPTEMBER 7, 10 A. M.

The only important barometric change is a further fall at Surat and Bombay. There is apparently an area of low pressure forming off the coasts of Guzerat and Bombay. Bombay reports strong wind. Winds are generally light in Northern India. The Western districts of the North-West Provinces have received heavy rain; the most important amounts reported are eighteen tenths at Agra, six inches at Aligarh, four inches at Shahjehanpore, and eleven-tenths at Meerut. Showers occurred at the majority of the stations in Madras and Bombay. Surat received three inches.

SEPTEMBER 8, 10 A.M.

Barometric changes are generally small; the area of low pressure near the west coast is apparently advancing towards Guzerat. A gale of wind is now blowing at Bombay and Cochin. Winds along the west coast generally indicate a strong indraught to the area of low pressure. The only heavy rainfalls reported to-day are at Silchar two inches, Aligarh four inches, and Bombay one inch.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 9.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast with breaks of sunshine; wind S.S. W. 6; thermometer 78; barometer 29·874. Fall of rain 80 cents.

MANGALORE 8th—Weather raining; wind SE.,SW. Fall of rain 63 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29 88.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 86 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	89 25	98 15	96 8
Sept. 8 Sunday	1 51	......	......
„ 9 Monday	......	0 85	1 2
Total	90 76	99 0	97 10
Fall up to 8th Sept. 1877	58 51	......	......
„ „ 9th „	......	48 16	57 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 9, 11-15 A. M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong Wednesday.

THE s. s. Simoom arrived yesterday morning, bringing 5 officers and 458 non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the Head-quarters of the 9th Regiment N. I. from Cyprus. The detachment disembarked at the Carnac Bunder at 11 a.m., and moved into the lines vacated by the Head-quarters of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at Boree Bunder. Lieut.-Col. L. H. Sibthorpe is in command, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Hanson having taken leave to England; and Lieuts. Proudfoot (Adjt.), Preston, Qr.-Mr. Harrison, and Surgeon Channer have also arrived.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed an order passed by the Government of India deciding that services as Private Secretary to a Governor may count for pension and leave in the case of an officer who "belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps," or who "belonged (previously to his appointment as Private Secretary) to the Uncovenanted Service."

IT is reported that one of the Delhi princes has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Non-regulation Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and another of the princes as Deputy Inspector in the Educational Department.

THE new type of fever which has appeared in Calcutta is reported upon by a professional man in the following letter:—"Since August last a new type of fever prevails in Calcutta and its suburbs among the middle and lower class of people, most commonly attacking boys and girls below 15 years of age. The fever comes on suddenly without any premonitary symptom, as the intermittent common in this season of the year, with swollen feet and legs, and in some cases of the face too. The fever generally leaves on the third day of the attack, but the œdema of the feet and face remains behind. The œdematous nature of the feet goes down in the morning and comes on in the evening usually. Causes: unusual rainfall in this year and consequent dampness of the weather and soil, and those who work bare-footed most commonly become the victims. This dampness of the weather causes inactivity of the liver and other visceral organs, and so causes impediment in the venous circulation and consequent effusion of the serum of blood into the areolar tissue of feet, legs, and face, &c. Treatment: first thing is to keep the bowels open, not by castor oil, but by saline purgatives such as Eno's Fruit Salt and Lamplough's Pyretic Saline; warm bandaging, such as flannel bandage over the feet and legs. Rest is indispensibly required, as the morning disappearance of swelling is due to a night-rest. Ferruginous tonics are most useful in these cases, as the blood becomes poorer in fibrine, such as tincture of steel at 5 drops dose in a little water, thrice daily. Oleaginous food must be avoided, as it most likely obstructs the function of the liver."

THE *Englishman*—Whenever a change is made in the rates for Overland Money Orders, we see that the Post Master of Madras advertises the fact in the local papers. In Bengal the information is only allowed to dribble to the public through the columns of the *Gazette*. This is surely one of the cases to which the apparently forgotten resolution of the Government of India on publishing important Government notices in the newspapers should apply; for a correspondent in the Mofussil writes to us to say that he was lately put to great inconvenience by not having seen the change in the rate publicly notified. He lives twenty-five miles from an office where Money Orders are issued, and sent his servant with the necessary amount to procure an Order according to the last rate at which he had paid. In the meantime the rate had been raised, and the servant had to return without the Order, whilst his family in England had to wait for another week for their money. In its own interest, Government should make the rates as widely known as possible.

THE *Statesman*—The evidence before the Public Works Committee of the House of Commons failed when interesting matter might have been looked for. Colonel Chesney's evidence did not convey much information; but this much was learnt. He would not recruit the Public Works Department entirely from Cooper's Hill College, of which he is the head. He was not specially pressed, and so he did not say much about Cooper's Hill; but his answer is significant nevertheless. At the present moment, or at all events last year, Cooper's Hill turned out more men than were wanted, and consequently some thirty were allowed to remain in England upon £200 a year. Now, if that is the case, when Cooper's Hill supplies all the engineers, what would be the case if, as suggested by Colonel Chesney, other sources of supply were made use of? The excess from Cooper's Hill would be still greater. In short, though Colonel Chesney did not say so,—and, at present, it is clearly his interest not to say so,—one cannot, from his reply, help asking whether Cooper's Hill is wanted at all; whether the old arrangements were not quite sufficiently good, which never brought about a surplus of young engineers. So far as we understand the matter, the college was an emanation of Mr. Thornton's brain; and how far he is to be trusted for accuracy may be judged from the accusation of excessive expenditure over estimates which was inaccurately made against the Public Works Department in India some years ago, and by his book on Indian Public Works.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a Calcutta native paper "that the Dacca community is in a state of great excitement in consequence of a respectable Hindoo lady taking service in the local adult female school. The conservative Hindoos are deeply offended, while progressive young Bengal are delirious with joy. The husband of the lady has taken sides with his wife, while her mother, a very respectable and wealthy lady, is dead against her accepting the appointment. Now the question of right and wrong apart, Hindoo society, constituted as it is, cannot tolerate a respectable well-connected Hindoo lady serving on pay in any public school. Under these circumstances, we think (says the editor) that the lady should not have set at naught the feelings of the Hindoo community to such an extent." The Hindoo lady teacher deserves the highest praise for her courage in entering upon an honourable profession, and in despising the stupid pride of the conservative Hindoos who would like to check her in the good work to which she has devoted herself.

THE following letter from Bareilly adds to the many stories of police oppression so prevalent throughout India:—"The Police is in such bad repute everywhere that it is hardly necessary to say that those in this district are no exception to the rule. The underlings of this department take such undue advantage of the ignorance and timidity of the people that it would fill volumes to record their acts of tyranny. A constable without the slightest scrupulousness or fear used to resort to criminal intimidation to levy sums from mild Bunias, and extort pecuniary gratification from persons involved in criminal cases, falsely and maliciously got up against them at his instigation. To such a pitch had his audacity and effrontery gone that he fell out the other day with a Mukhtar at the very seat of administration of criminal justice, the Magistrate's cutcherry, raising his voice to a pitch which made it audible to the officials in distant rooms. To cut the matter short, the rascal was duly tried and convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused called in his immediate superior (City Inspector) as his witness for defence, but he testified to the real facts of the case on cross-examination by the complainant, and so upset the defendant. Many citizens, both Hindus and Mahomedans, attended the Court that day to see the accused led to the jail, and gave free vent to their feelings when they thought themselves safe from his clutches. Similar cases are also pending against other Police harpies. One or two such convictions would have a very wholesome effect upon them."

MR. ROBERTSON'S report on the Agricultural College in connection with the Sydapett farm in the Madras Presidency shows that there is a very general desire arising to study agriculture in a scientific manner, which might be taken advantage of by other Governments to establish similar institutions. Though the Madras College was only opened in November 1876, no less than one hundred and forty-five students applied for admission before the end of 1877, but unfortunately there was not accommodation for so many, and only twenty-seven could be admitted. Of the applicants, thirty-one came from Madras; 16 from Chingleput; 30 from Tanjore; 31 from the Bombay Presidency; 9 from Coimbatore; 8 from North Arcot; and the remainder from other districts, including one each from Ceylon, Oudh, and the Punjab. Sixty-three of the applicants were Brahmins; 29 were Parsis; 12 were Vanniars. Mr. Robertson thinks that the fact that Brahmins, who are considered the "leaders of the people, and who are much looked up to for advice in the management of land," and Parsis having applied in large numbers for admission to the institution, shows that much good may be looked for. The Parsis are an enterprising and commercial class, and where some of their number derive benefits from a knowledge of the modern system of agriculture, it is likely that they will do all in their power to make these benefits widely felt. A good deal of practical farm work is done in the Sydapett farm, the pupils are out on it five days in the week, and work begins at six o'clock. Under the rules for admission, landowners and others may enter students at the institution under the same rules and regulations under which the Government stipendiary students are admitted, provided the stipends are paid regularly each month in advance. Persons of any age, above 16, who possess a fair knowledge of English, may enter the institution to study special subjects taught there by paying Rs. 2 per month as fee.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 6.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and others, was resumed this (being the fifteenth) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Laldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill, with Mr. Ruttonshaw Eruchsha, appeared for all the accused. Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, owing to indisposition, had left Surat for Bombay for two or three days.

The Judge, on taking his seat at half-past 10 o'clock, put a few questions to Mr. Kallabhoy. He said—I remember at present that I met accused No. 3 on the 3rd April at 8 o'clock in the morning. I was returning from a meeting of the municipal committee and met him at the corner at Chowk Bazaar. I met him on the road near his house, which is about half a mile from Gopeepurra. Night trains were running at the time.

Manajee Narayan, hospital assistant, and Bhima Sambhajee, a policeman, who were examined in the riot cases, gave evidence nearly to the same effect that they had given in those cases.

Mr. Henry Scannell, Superintendent of Police, was also examined as to the occurrences connected with the riots. He then said—I never allowed Motilal to dictate to the carkoon the statements of witnesses. I examined every one of them, and the depositions were read over to them before they were signed. I don't remember if Allybhoy Mahomed Hushum came to me after his examination before the magistrate. I remember Tribhowun Bhicka being brought to me by Dwarkapersad, a havildar in the police. Motilal was not present when he [Tribhowun] was examined. As far as I know, I don't think Motilal knew anything about it. I remember Ambaram Jeevun was also examined before me; but Motilal did not add any statements. Mirza Azumbeg was also examined; but Motilal certainly did not dictate the statement. All the statements were read over to the witnesses in my presence. It being an important case, I deemed it to be my duty to take extra precaution and to have the statements of the witnesses taken down. I know Lulloobhoy vakil. I told him to go and see Goolabdas at the jail. [Corrects himself.] I gave him facilities to go. He said Goolabdas wanted to see him, and I gave him a note to Dr. Joynt. I never asked Lulloobhoy to get Goolabdas to turn Queen's evidence in this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I had taken no statements in this case before the 10th May. I received no instructions to make enquiries into this case. After the riots I directed my police to find out everything they could concerning them. The names of the prisoners may have been given me about the time I gave the directions. It was chiefly through my police that I found out the names of the accused as the principal inciters. I had many conversations with Mr. Ollivant. I think we both suspected the first three accused before the riots as being concerned in the strike. I first received information when I came to Surat on the 3rd April. I had no suspicion as to the police bringing no witnesses before me until the 10th May. I thought it was strange that the police brought no witnesses from the quarter where Goolabdas resided. I did not ask my police informants what grounds they had for suspecting three respectable men of complicity in the riots. From the time I gave my order to the police to discover the inciters of the riots it was in their hands until the 10th May. I was told by the police that Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum was a fairly respectable shopkeeper. They did not tell me he was a dealer in old umbrellas and paid as rent from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 for his shop. I think I examined five other witnesses on the day I examined Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum. The hawker of *attar* did not tell me he earned four annas a day. I understood he earned much more. I enquired into the character of Adamjee Allybhoy, but I don't remember exactly what he said. It did occur to me that the three Borah witnesses very nearly agreed in their accounts. It is not notorious to police officers of my standing that the police very often tutor witnesses. I did not at all think it likely that the evidence against the accused had been procured. On the 10th May, I examined Allybhoy Mahomed Hushum, Adamjee Allybhoy and Moosa Ibrahim. I am not watching over the prosecution now. Moosa Ibrahim was not called before the Magistrate, because he was sick. I ordered the arrest of the prisoners on the 10th May on the evidence of the abovenamed three witnesses. I examined on the 11th May Roshenbeg Amirbeg, Abdool Hamed Abdool Najeer, Nurrotumdas Dhuramdas, and Shewdas Narrondas. I considered advising people to close their shops and protesting against the licence tax an act of incitement to the riots. I know that the closing of shops here and at Ahmedabad is a common mode of protest against unpopular Government measures. I understand Gujeratee. I cannot read it. My bungalow is a very large one at some distance from the gate. Sometimes the police inspectors take down the depositions themselves. Motilal had not the entire conduct of this case. He conducted the case under my orders. He talked to me as to the conduct of the case from the time I gave orders to discover the inciters to the 10th May. I told Motilal we (the Police and the Government) were very anxious to discover who the inciters were. He was promised no reward or promotion if he discovered the inciters. He was not told that upon his conduct of this case would depend his former shortcomings being overlooked. He was brought to Surat on the 1st April and was here on the 3rd. I really cannot remember, but I think he was certainly one of those who first raised my suspicions against the accused. As his superior I know his former character. I am not aware that he has been formerly reported upon and reprimanded by his official superiors as a man who gets up fictitious cases. There is an order to keep a private book about the character of police officers when they are transferred from one district to another. I believe Motilal was a police karkoon at Kaira before the mutiny. I remember his receiving a reward the other day for his services in the mutiny. I know nothing about the report of Mr. Grey, Collector of Kaira, to the effect above indicated against Motilal. (Witness was cross examined at some length about the riots.) None of the witnesses asked me for a certificate of pardon. I searched the press of Nos. 2 and 3 on the 28th April last on a warrant from Mr. Ollivant, then acting Collector, to search for papers connected with the *Svatantrata*. I superintended the search, and Motilal was with me. I keep a diary, and it is the duty of Motilal to keep a diary also. Accused No. 2 was under arrest at the time of the search. A man called Jugjeevundas did not tell me that Motilal had asked him to give evidence against the accused. In the statement made by Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum before me, he did not mention that Chuggon and Yoosoff Ally, two of the convicted rioters, were present at the meeting at Goolabdas's house. No steps that I know of have been taken to ascertain whether they could corroborate Allybhoy on that point at all. I went to the jail with Motilal on the 20th May when two of the rioters were brought before me. I asked them if they would give me any information. I think they were both residents of Jahappa Bazar. About the 30th May, I sent for the same two convicted rioters and asked them if they could give me any information about the inciters of the riot. They would not give any information. They said "what is done is done; we won't tell." I know Lulloobhoy vakil. I received no information from him regarding the inciters to the riot. I received my information from the police. I was told beforehand by Motilal what witnesses to expect at my bungalow, as he had arranged to send them. They did not come in charge of policemen.

Mr. Gill (to Mr. Scannell)—Thank you.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson.—I don't remember the names of the two convicts that came to my bungalow—one is a Seedee and the other a Borah. (Mr. Gill gives the names of Mahomed Ally Vulleebhoy and Goolam Hoosein Moosa.) I think those are the names.

To Mr. Gill—I said to the convicts it would be better for them if they gave evidence in this case. I did not say to them, if they gave evidence, I would do my best to get them out of jail. I simply said it would be better for them. I meant they might be taken as Queen's evidence.

To Mr. Branson—I did not know at the time the two convicts had appealed to the High Court, I know now they have. Both batches of the convicted rioters have appealed. All papers seized in the search of the native presses were handed by me the same evening to Mr. Ollivant.

To the Judge—I was badly hurt in the riots and was unable to walk properly for more than a month. I was bruised all over my body with stones and sticks. I am not a magistrate; and I have not the powers of a magistrate in cases of street riots. The men asked for an order to fire on the mob. I said I could not give an order. I don't think Mr. Younghusband had magisterial power. I had nothing to do with Cassiram Nurrotum or the search of his house. I have heard since the trial commenced that there are algebraical figures on the paper found in Cassiram's house (Goolabdas's list). I heard during the trial at Bulsar that Cassiram said he had been called by a boy to Goolabdas's house. It struck me as an important point to discover who that boy was. I know attempts have been made to find who the boy was. No boys have been placed before me in front of Cassiram or his brother Hurgovun. If I had seen the figures on the paper, I would have thought it my duty to discover who the writer was. I don't think it is beyond the detective ability of the police to discover the writer; but the difficulty is to get the writing acknowledged.

The Judge—That is not the only way of detecting the writer of an important paper.

Mr. Scannell—Enquiries have been made at the school as to the handwriting. I think Allybhoy gave the date of the meeting at Goolabdas's as the 2nd or 3rd April. (Refers to his notes.) He said distinctly the date was 1st or 2nd April. He said 1st or 2nd of the month. I am positive about the dates mentioned in the statement taken before me. Allybhoy positively said it was the 1st or 2nd April; and he added it was two or three days before the riots.

Mr. Gill asked for the statement which was in Mr. Scannell's hands, and from which the dates were read to Mr. Scannell by his sheristedar. After examining the statement with the assistance of those who instructed him, Mr. Gill brought to the notice of the court that the sheristedar gave a wrong date, and that the real date given in the statement was positively the 2nd April.

The Judge remarked it could not have been done intentionally.

Mr. Scannell continued—In all cases I was very particular about the dates.

Dewling Joharsing, a mounted policeman, gave the same evidence that he had given in the riot cases.

Dyabhoy Savaichund examined by Mr. Branson—I am a vakil in practice since 1846. I am on good terms with the accused Goolabdas. I don't know Ambaram Jeevun. (To the Judge—I don't read the vernacular reports of the trial. I have heard that a witness mentioned my name.) I never said at Lulloobhoy's house to a man named Ambaram that, if he did not give proper evidence in the case, I would get him punished. I have been to Lulloobhoy's house only once in my life, which was about a year ago. I had had nothing whatever to do with this case. I remember the meeting held at the Naggur Sett's house on the 4th April last in the afternoon. A crowd of people came to my house to call me. I saw accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 there inside the house. There was a very large and excited crowd outside the house. People kept going in and out of the house. I saw at the meeting a man like the witness Cassiram Nurrotum. I am not sure; but most probably the man was Cassiram. I suggested that the shops should be opened; and as I tried to impress this idea upon the people, I found Cassiram urging the contrary. The demand of the people inside the house was that, unless Mr. Ollivant gave a writing that the tax would be withdrawn or put off for three months, the shops should not be opened. I don't know which persons urged the demand, but I am sure Cassiram did so. I said Mr. Ollivant could not be expected to give such a writing. The Naggur Sett said the Collector of Tanna had given such a writing. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 said they had read of such a thing in a newspaper, of which the name was, I think, mentioned, but which I now forget. From what accused Nos. 2 or 3 said at the meeting I gathered that the petition against the licence tax had not gone in to Government, but was in the press. Whilst Cassiram was speaking, accused No. 2 said, "he is a very obstinate man. Yesterday whilst I was trying to persuade the people he made similar remarks to the contrary." I don't remember anything more at present. Accused No. 2, Kallabhoy, and others went outside and persuaded the people, and the meeting then dispersed. I went home between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The crowds dispersed about 9 p. m., and after that I had to take shelter in the Naggur Sett's house from the intended violence of the people.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned until Saturday, the 7th instant.

SURAT, SEPT. 7.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and others, was resumed this (being the sixteenth) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Laldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill, with Mr. Ruttonsha, appeared for all the accused, Mr. Perozshaw Mehta being at Bombay on account of indisposition.

Dyabhoy Savaichund was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I am a Shrawak by caste, which has a temple on the Satrunja Hill near Palitana. I know the accused except No. 5. Goolabdas has never taken part in public affairs to my knowledge. I have never known him to make seditious speeches, or incite people to riot, or to obstruct public officers in the discharge of their duty. I apply the same remark to Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6. I know nothing of No. 5. I know nothing against any of the prisoners with regard to the offences with which they are charged. (Witness gave the above answer after having had the charges read out to him.)

Mr. Gill then said he should like to know why this witness was brought into court. The result was simply to waste public time and entail unnecessary expenditure upon the defence by prolonging the trial. Those instructing the prosecution (he did not mean his learned friend) were determined to ruin the accused by prolonging the enquiry by calling witnesses who really proved nothing against the prisoners. If it was not the idea of the prosecution to ruin the accused in this way, the learned counsel asked what it was. He appealed to the prosecution to desist; and if they did not listen, then he would appeal to his Honor to put a stop to this sort of proceeding.

Mr. Branson said it was most indecent, and improper of the counsel for the defence to suggest that it was the object of those who instructed him to ruin the accused by prolonging the trial.

The Judge—The committing magistrate laid some stress on the evidence of Dyabhoy.

Mr. Gill said the committing magistrate laid stress on that and a good many other points, with regard to which he should have to say something.

Mr. Branson urged that the evidence of the last witness was important in several respects, principally to corroborate the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum.

After some discussion the matter dropped. Mr. Branson did not re-examine Dyabhoy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Hossein Edroos was called and examined by Mr. Branson. He remembered going into the bazar after the riot of the 5th April with Meer Goolam Baba, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, and others. Witness remembered all the accused except No. 6. Nos. 4 and 5 accompanied witness and the others to the Jahappa Bazar to persuade the people to open their shops on the morning of the 6th April, when witness saw No. 5 making a signal to the shopkeepers with his hand not to open, while No. 4 shook his head with a similar object. Witness in consequence spoke aloud to those who were sitting with him in the same carriage that he had seen the accused make those signals. Witness saw No. 4 at the house of the Naggur Sett asked him to persuade the shopkeepers to open their shops, but the accused said that could not be done without the consent of the *mahajuns* and until the tax was taken off. Witness deposed to another conversation in which Nos. 2 and 3 made the same remarks, declining to get the shops opened unless some *bundobust* (*i.e.* arrangement) was come to. As witness left the meeting at the Naggur Sett's on the 4th April, his carriage was surrounded, stones were thrown at it, and hands were clapped; and he found great difficulty in leaving the place.

Mr. Gill—Were you not made a member of Council since the riots?

Witness—I don't remember the date when I was made a member of Council.

Mr. Gill—Was it since the riots?

Witness—Yes, it was since.

Mr. Gill—You have been fencing with the question. A bad beginning I tell you, Mr. Syed Edroos. Now can you say that the accused incited the people to riot?

Witness—I have said in my evidence that they were taking a leading part.

Mr. Gill—Do you know of your own knowledge of any act of the accused which incited the people to riot? Answer the question, and don't be fencing with it.

Mr. Branson said the witness was being shamefully treated, and he must ask the court to interpose.

Mr. Gill complained that the witness fenced with his question.

Mr. Branson—The question is unintelligible in English, and the witness has not understood it.

Mr. Gill—It is perfectly intelligible. I am not at all surprised that Mr. Branson does not understand English.

Witness—I saw the accused taking a leading part. On the 4th April I sent a man to Muncharam to tell him to instruct the people to open the shops. The man brought word back saying that he (Muncharam) had no power, and enquiring if I wanted another title besides the one I have got. The accused were leading the people.

Mr. Gill—I don't want your generalizations. Mention any act of the accused which incited the people to riot?

Witness—I have stated what I knew.

Mr. Gill—Except what you have said, do you know of your own knowledge any act of the accused which incited the people to riot?

Witness—I know only what I have stated above. The people agreed to open their shops; they were going to their houses to get keys; when Hurjeevun, No. 5, made a sign to them not to open. I mean to tell the court that the people of Surat were going to open their shops, but did not go because Hurjeevun made a sign, and if he had made no sign, they were willing to open.

Mr. Gill—He is then king of Surat; and you have no influence with the people.

Witness continued—I don't think the sign of negation made by accused Nos. 4 and 5 was in answer to the refusal of the people to open their shops until some *bundobust* was made. The shopkeepers told me they were going to get the keys. There were 300 or 400 people. There were great many more than four persons. No notification had been published that day against more than four or five persons assembling. There were about 100 persons near my carriage, and other crowds of 75 or 50 persons in different places. When the signs were made there were more than three or four shopkeepers, and a great many other persons. It was a riot of the Hindoos, and they were opposed to me. I have influence over Mussulmans and Borahs. I forbade them all from joining the riots, and they did not go. If they went, they simply went to see the *tamasha*. I am a Syed of the Mussulmans here. Accused No. 2 may have published in the *Deshi Mittra* a notice sent by one of my creditors to the effect that I did not pay my debts. I have no feeling against accused No. 2 on that account. Warrants may have been issued against me for non-payment of halalcore cess and wheel tax. I have read an article in that paper written against me on account of my bad treatment of my eldest son. It may have been written because accused No. 2 is a friend of my son. Accused No. 2 came to me, and, saying he was a poor man, asked me to be kind to him. Either No. 2 or No. 3 is the editor of the *Gujerat Mittra*.

Mr. Gill—Were you recommended by Mr. Ollivant for a seat in Council for your admirable conduct during the riots

Witness—I don't know. I may have informed Mr. Ollivant that the accused were inciters to the riot; but I don't remember. I did not direct Mr. Ollivant's suspicions against Goolabdas. I don't remember hearing anything against him. I have not heard that he took part in public affairs except that he was connected with the Arbitration Court. I have known him five or seven years. He was my vakil. He is a learned man, and I don't believe he is capable of inciting people to obstruct public officers in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Branson did not re-examine.

Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy examined by Mr. Branson—I remember signing a notice to call a public meeting at the house of Burjorjee Fraser. It was brought to me, I think, by No. 3, who said to me that a constitutional meeting should be called. Nos. 3 and 6 were present at the meeting. The Naggur Sett, I think, read his speech from a paper. I don't remember exactly what took place at the meeting. There were about 1,000 persons present. I and accused Nos. 2 and 3 had an interview with Mr. Ollivant on the 3rd April at the Castle. I asked Mr. Ollivant to give us time. He said he had no power in the matter, and asked us to induce the people to open their shops. We then went to a well outside the Castle. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 made a speech to the effect of what Mr. Ollivant had said. People raised their hands agreeing to open their shops, but some one made a speech that they should not open; and the people then dispersed. That speaker was shewn to me at the magistrate's court; and I learned his name was Cassiram Nurrotum. I was present at a meeting held at the Naggur Sett's on the 4th April. I went three or four times afterwards into the bazar to get the shops opened. On the morning of the 6th April, I, Meer Goolam Baba, Syed Edroos, and others went to the bazar with that object. I had sent for Nos. 4 and 5 to accompany us to the bazar; and they came. They were sitting in the same shigram with me. We tried to persuade the people to open their shops. Hurjeevun No. 5 took his turban off and entreated the people to open their shops.

The Judge—Do you understand what you said just now? Who took the turban off?

Witness—Hurjeevun took his turban off. People did not open their shops that morning. While we were sitting in the carriage I don't remember Syed Edroos telling us anything. I don't remember he cried out and said anything in relation to accused Nos. 4 and 5. The same afternoon Nos. 4 and 5 accompanied us again to get the shops opened. They were opened after we went. Hurjeevun said as the Sircar's orders were strict, and the people were suffering, he would first get his uncle's shop opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I don't know if Hurjeevun has any interest in his uncle's shop. If Syed Edroos had called out that Nos. 4 and 5 were doing anything improper, I should have heard him. I did not see Nos. 4 and 5 making signs to the people not to open their shops. In the morning the people said, "if you release the persons in custody, we will open our shops." This was said near the carriage in which I was sitting with Syed Edroos. I don't remember any persons offering to bring their keys and open their shops. I did not see anyone going to open his shop. I did not see No. 4 or No. 5 making a sign to any shopkeepers not to open their shops. Each class of traders in Surat is a *mahajun*. It is a generic word and represents the trade generally. Vakils are not included in the *mahajun*. I never saw Goolabdas at a *mahajun* feast. Muncharam is a Bania and is therefore in the *mahajun*. He is not a leading member of his caste. He is a man of advanced views in religion. He has written sharply against the sect of Mahrajas; but I have not seen his writings. He is unpopular among the Vyshunovs. I was sent for by Mr. Ollivant two or three times in connection with this case. He took down my statement on behalf of the Sircar. I was told by him to get evidence against the accused. I, in consequence, took one Vajasett to the house of Kevulram, in order that he might point out anybody who was in the riots. It turned out that he knew nothing about them, and that he was not in Surat at the time. I did not mention to Mr. Ollivant the name of Goolabdas as a person likely to incite people to riot. I know nothing against any of the accused in reference to the charges preferred against them. On the morning of 3rd April, I was present at the house of Burjorjee Fraser with Goolabdas Purshotumdas, when No. 3 came and said that Motilal was coming; but Motilal did not come. I cannot recollect the date. The Jahappa Bazar is the least important of Surat bazars; and the shopkeepers are chiefly Borahs near the Clock Tower. On the evening of the 6th April, until I agreed to go and persuade the shopkeepers, Mr. Ollivant detained me at his office. A notification had been posted to the shops to the effect that, unless the shops were opened within a given time, the shopkeepers would be punished—it might be fine Rs. 50.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson.—It may be that Syed Edroos said something in the carriage regarding accused Nos. 4 and 5, and I might have forgotten it. The Jahappa Bazar is one of the three important bazars in Surat.

Nurrotumdas Nurseydas, Naggur Sett, examined by Mr. Branson—I am a jaghirdar, and know the first three accused. I was chairman of the meeting held at Burjorjee Fraser's on the 28th February last. (A paper is produced.) I read my speech from a paper like this, but I am not sure if this is the same. It was brought to me by Narmadashunker, son of accused No. 6, and some other persons. (Is asked to look again at the paper.) I have no doubt this is the same paper. Before the notice calling the meeting was brought to me, I had no idea that I would have to address the meeting. I heard No. 3 address the meeting. I don't remember what he said. I had signed the notice convening the meeting on condition that Dwarkadas signed it. I made no enquiry as to who had written the speech. It was given me an hour before the meeting. Nos. 2 and 3 were present among the persons who came to my house on the 4th April. I do not recollect what took place because I was sick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I am the chief man in the city as the Naggur Sett. It is an hereditary office in my family. Whenever a representation is to be made to Government, people come to my house. I lately signed a petition on behalf of the people against an increase in the salt tax. I was told that the Praja Samaj, of which I am a member, had decided that there should be a public meeting held. I never asked Kevulram (Government Pleader) to write a speech for me. I had approved of the speech brought to me by Narmadashunker. I am not aware that the speech was highly spoken of in the newspapers. The Police Superintendent afterwards sent for me and took down my statement. I don't recollect saying it was not my speech, and that it was given me. I don't recollect the Superintendent asking me why I made the speech. I cannot swear that I did not make an excuse to the Superintendent. Motilal inspector once asked me to identify the witness Cassiram in Mr. C. M. Thatte's room in the Castle. I did not see Cassiram there. Motilal then told me he would send Cassiram to my house to be identified. I never saw him and cannot identify him if I saw him now. As the chief man in the city, I am generally informed by people of meetings that take place. I was present at Burjorjee Fraser's house on the morning of the 3rd April with other persons. I remember No. 3 coming there between 8 and 10 a. m. It is true I am not on good terms with No. 3. I would not make a speech prepared by No. 3 unless I thought I could get the credit for myself.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I had no conversation with No. 3. He said something to Fraser and went away. The date was probably the 3rd April.

To the Judge—My advisers are dead. In any public affair I consult one or two sowcars such as Dwarkadas, Edroos, or Fraser. I act on my own responsibility. On one occasion I read a speech at the municipal committee written for me by Kallabhoy. I have made one or two speeches since I became Naggur Sett. I cannot form an opinion who wrote the speech that Narmadashunker gave me. I made no enquiry who wrote the speech, not even when I was called to the Superintendent's. Even at the present moment I do not know who wrote the speech.

Crushnashunker Lalshunker, lately head clerk to the Collector of Surat, who was examined before the magistrate, was tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I am now head accountant to the Collectorate of Broach. From the window of the Collector's office in Surat, I could see the well in the compound of the Castle. I know the accused. I saw Nos. 3 and 4 at the Castle on the 3rd April. I am not sure if I saw No. 4 there. Nos. 2 and 3 saw Mr. Ollivant on the afternoon of the 3rd. There was a large crowd at the Castle between 3 and 4 p. m. that day. I afterwards saw Nos. 3 and 4 at the Castle well. I heard from the window of my office what they said to the people. As far as I can remember, No. 2 said it was foolish on the part of the people to shut their shops, that no good end could be obtained by that procedure, that it was wrong to go on as they were doing, and that the only thing to do was to petition Government in a constitutional way; and further that the Collector had no power to withdraw the tax, that he had no option in the matter, that he would be glad to forward any petitions he received, and that even the Bombay Government had no power to stop the tax. It being the Hindoo new year's day, he (accused No. 2), exhorted the people to go home there and then and to open their shops. Before the magistrate a man called Cassiram Nurrotum was pointed out to me. I did not see him at the Castle when No. 2 was addressing the people. I left the office before the speech of No. 2 was finished. On my way home I saw Cassiram making a speech while standing on a veranda of a house opposite the police chowkey, situated at the corner of the road leading to the Taptee bridge. The people who listened to No. 2 at the Castle did not seem disposed to follow his advice. There was a great clamour.

Mr. Gill had much more to ask the witness, and the court adjourned until Monday the 9th instant.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 4th September.

Benares, 3rd Sept.—Average thirty-nine tenths. Prospects good.

Allahabad, 3rd.—Average fall of week thirty-nine tenths. Since 1st June fifteen inches and two tenths. Prospects brightening daily. Prices slowly falling.

Jhansi, 4th.—Fifteen tenths rain. Minor grains coming into market. Prices falling. Prospects good.

Agra, 3rd.—Rain in all tahsils during week from four to forty tenths. Prospects excellent. New grain coming into market.

Meerut, 4th.—Rain abundant. Prospects good. Prices improving.

Bareilly, 4th.—General rain throughout districts. Prospects good.

Kumaun, 31st August.—Very heavy rain during week. Corps excellent.

Lucknow, 4th Sept.—Rainfall during week—Lucknow fifty-two tenths, Malihabad sixty-three, and Mohanlalgagj seventy. Prospects good.

Sitapur, 4th.—Five inches six tenths rain. Prospects good. Prices falling.

Fyzabad, 4th.—Six inches rain in week. Prospects excellent. Prices falling.

Partabgarh, 2nd Sept.—Forty-two and half tenths rain at Sudder, thirty-five at Kunda, and thirty at Patti. Prospects good. Fine weather needed.

Summary.—Rain general, including Jhansi. Prospects fair.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator requesting the sanction of the Trustees to the appointment of Mr. Richard Caw as mate of pilot schooner No. 1. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter, dated 23rd July, from the Consulting Engineer, stating that he is afraid it is not possible to complete the southern channel by the time the Dock itself is completed, and that, if the Trustees would be in a position to utilize the Dock as soon as it is ready, it is necessary that they should obtain the sanction of Government to begin work at once on the northern channel, so that a safe and convenient passage for ships may have been made in it when the Dock is opened. The Consulting Engineer suggests that meanwhile diving and blasting operations be carried on in the southern channel, so that in time there will be a good and safe channel to the southward as well as to the eastward. He also states that the cost of dredging having been only one-half of what was estimated, there is sufficient margin in this item to include the cost of the northern channel without the estimate being exceeded. Read minutes by the members of the Dock Committee. Read letter, dated 3rd September, from the Resident Engineer, furnishing further information on certain points of the Consulting Engineer's letter. Resolution: These papers should be forwarded to Government, who should be requested to sanction the immediate commencement of the northern channel.

Read letter, dated 23rd August, from the Resident Engineer, submitting the following estimates for work in connection with the Prince's Dock. 1. For laying rails, making hydrant pits, and trenches for telescopic connections for moveable hydraulic cranes. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 63,518. 2. For laying pressure mains, erecting engine, and accumulator, cargo cranes, gates, swing bridge, &c. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 85 768. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Submitted lease to Pragjee Dewjee and Khimjee Dewjee of 1,457 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, originally leased to Liladher Pitamber and Company. This was signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix thereto the seal of the Trust.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 22nd August, forwarding a list of goods, landed from B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers, lying unclaimed at Carnac Bunder, and recommending that they be advertised for sale by public auction. N. B. This has been sanctioned by the Chairman.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 3rd September.
24 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
18 „ „ out of Harbour.
7 „ „ transported.
3 „ „ attended to.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

SUPPLEMENTARY orders, to those we published in yesterday's issue, by the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Turkestan, provide for the different hygienic measures to be observed in the various columns of attack. An order of the 28th May, decides on the immediate formation of three field ambulance corps—one of 160 beds for the principal column, and two of 50 beds each, for the two other detachments. Little or no comment has been made by the Russian press on any of the measures pursued in Tashkend, either by reason of official "advice of silence," or because the scope and objects of the expedition are not yet decided. The following is an extract, however, from the *Moscow Gazette*, and is significant of the Russian view of the supposed identity of interest between England and Russia:—

"The campaign waited for so long with impatience by the troops stationed in the province will open in a few days. An order of the Commander-in-Chief has already warned the corps that they are to get ready to march. The arrival of General Stoletoff from St. Petersburgh appears to have precipitated matters. On the 3rd June, a meeting was held to deliberate on the hiring of *arabas* (country carts), necessary for the transport of baggage, which has given rise to a brisk correspondence. Since then, the dispositions relative to the *personnel* of the intendance forming part of the expedition has been published; an increase to the soldiers' rations has been allowed. The Artillery park divided into sections left Tashkend some days ago; the Engineer park started on 12th (24) June. It will be followed on the 17th by the different detachments; the departure of Headquarters is fixed for the 23rd June, (5th July). It proceeds by the Amu-Darya on Scharabad. Rumour has it that the military chest is attended by a functionary nominated at St. Petersburgh by the Ministry of Finance. Nothing is yet decided upon relative to the conduct of the campaign. Tashkend has been very animated lately. One sees the Generals assembled, the Commanders coming in from the different provinces; the town is traversed by express after express, by camels loaded with baggage, &c. The officers are all anxious for the start on the 12 (24th) June. A review, preceded by a religious service, was held, when the Commander-in-Chief gave the troops his best wishes on their entry on the campaign."

The strength of the columns may be taken to be as follows:—

The Samarcand columns. Infantry 6,000; Cavalry 1600, with 44th guns and Rocket Battery.

The Ferganah column. Infantry 600, Cavalry 300, with 6 mountain guns and half a Rocket Battery.

The Amu-Darya column. Infantry 600, Cavalry 300, with 4 guns.

The intention of the expedition is, there can be no doubt, to back up the Cabul Mission and to impress the Ameer with a sense of the desirability of making great friends with the Muscovite Envoy. There is a considerable amount of the wisdom of the serpent about Russian diplomatic courses, and the advance of the above imposing force on Balkh will certainly not weaken Russian influence at Cabul. The expedition serves also to take off the attention of the Russian war party in Europe from the West and fix it on the East.

And finally, in the case of a war with England, this force which would then become the vanguard of a large army, would be sufficient to deter England from detaching any large native force from India, their work being evidently cut out for them here. All the more reason why we should lose no time in preparing a counter-demonstration. All the more reason why we should advance at once on Herat, and by the Kurram Valley on Cabul.

This is no time for false sentiment or dallying. Should the Ameer say "nay," we must say "yea" in most unmistakable tones. By an immediate advance on Herat and Cabul we should only forestal Russia by a very short time, but we should gain the *prestige* and moral power, and the Russians would not dare to try conclusions with us now. But let Russia on the other hand appear in force at Merv, Bokhara, Samarcand and Balkh, allow our masterly inactivists to get the upper hand once more, and the whole of Afghanistan will be lit up with the flame of war directed upon us, and our borders will be up with every dormant instinct of lust of blood and plunder, and even putting aside the chances of revolt in India, and war in Europe, some future Gibbon will have ample material stored up for him for a new history of the "Decline and Fall" of a greater Empire than that of Rome.

THE CONDITIONS OF CASHMERE.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of a correspondent in Cashmere for information which throws considerable light on the action of the Punjab Government in closing the passes into that unhappy country. It seems that the great cold which set in early last year in the valley caused very considerable damage to the crops there ripening, but the people had at that time sufficient grain stored up to have enabled them to tide over the difficulty until such time as they could sow and gather in their spring crops this year. But forseeing a probable rise in prices, the officials of Cashmere set on foot a house visitation throughout the country, to ascertain and purchase arbitrarily all the hoarded grain from the holders, paying them at the then low normal price of grain. The result was that the unhappy inhabitants were forced subsequently to purchase back the grain forcibly taken from them, at treble the price they had been paid for it. Thus all were impoverished and many starved, and when the time came for the spring sowing, the wretched cultivators had not the wherewithal to buy seed, and a second famine has thus resulted.

It must be obvious that a proceeding like this, which may be truly described as devilish on the part of the Cashmere officials would by them be kept as secret as possible. The advent of English travellers who would naturally, on hearing and verifying the facts not have failed to publish them, was therefore to be deprecated and hindered as much as possible. Hence the pressure to which the Punjab Government unhappily yielded on the part of the Cashmere authorities to cause the passes to be closed. Now, as we have frequently urged, the natural and obviously proper solution of the difficulty would have been, to open the passes, to encourage the influx of corn, and the construction of roads into the country, to encourage a lucrative stimulus to the industries of the country, by means of European visitors—in fact, to have done the converse of that which was actually done, *viz.*, to close the passes to prevent emigration, and to confine the unfortunate starving population in a country which became a prison with sentence of death by famine passed on all the poor people in it.

It should be remembered that the Cashmeries have been so cruelly oppressed for a long series of years that the bulk of them are mute and resigned to suffering from the sheer helplessness and want of spirit to which they have been reduced. It was only the other day that the Raja of Suket was deposed because his people revolted from his injustice and tyranny. There can be no reason why oppression should remain unchecked in one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world, and its people given over to hopeless and lingering death by starvation because its rascally officials desire to make money. We are ourselves bound to protect these poor Cashmerians, we having handed them over to their grasping rulers. We would urge the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the famine, and to ascertain what steps have been taken to remedy evils, the existence of which is acknowledged by the rulers themselves. Should the reports which are now current as to the conduct of the officials prove to be well founded, a signal example should be made of men who have so grossly and pitilessly abused their trust, and in the meantime, immediate steps should be taken to secure the importation of food into the valley—truly the Valley of the Shadow of Death.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE REV. PHINEAS R. HUNT, the veteran missionary printer of the American Board, died at Peking, China, in June. Mr. Hunt joined the North China Mission in 1868, having previously for 26 years had charge of the mission press at Madras, from which were issued, under his supervision, nearly 500,000,000 pages of the Bible and other religious and educational works in the Tamil, Teloogoo, and Hindustani languages.

THE German Steamer Pacific, which arrived in Hong-Kong a short time ago from the South Sea Islands, reports having passed through St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland and found the whole of the north-east coast of New Britain enveloped in dense smoke, and had difficulty in proceeding up channel, as fields of pumice stone several feet in thickness covered the surface of the water. The passage between the Duke of York Island and Blanche Bay had been closed by a compact field of pumice stone about five feet in thickness. A tidal wave had swept Blanche Bay on 10th February, and soon afterwards a new island, about threequarters of a mile in diameter, had risen from the bottom of the sea to a height of about seventy feet. This island is situated to the south of Natopi or Henderson Island, where the Blanche formerly had found no bottom with seventeen fathoms of line.

TASMANIA FOR RETIRING ANGLO-INDIANS.

THE *Statesman* has been publishing a series of letters from Mr. Braddon who, with his family, has recently emigrated there from the North West Provinces. The letters are deeply interesting and only want of space prevents our reproducing them in this paper. We have no doubt that they will be reproduced in a compact form, so that those who feel interested in Tasmania, and hope to emigrate there, may have some idea of what their first experiences will be. Having read all Mr. Braddon's letters, and having heard from other sources facts regarding emigration to that Colony, we would say that no one need go there unless they have some capital. The Government land which is given in grants at present is removed from civilization. At first a number of Indian Officers and others went to the Colony, at the time Colonel Crawford first settled there, and they took grants of land from Government and returned to India. This has been going on ever since, and to such an extent, that settlers find when they arrive in Tasmania that the land near the rivers, creeks, roads and railways is all taken up, and that they must take a grant far back in the jungle and keep it till civilization creeps up, to them in the shape of roads, wharves, &c. Meanwhile, what are they to do? There are two courses open to them. They can buy a piece of land, partly cleared, with some kind of house on it, or they can rent the same. If one has a little capital they may manage to pay down a portion of the price, and make an arrangement to pay off the rest in instalments of so much a year. In the case of Mr. Braddon we find that he has bought his property for £550 or about Rs. 7,500, and he has proceeded to rebuild part of the houses, and stock the farm with a still further amount of capital. In addition to his Government grant, he has offered to buy a further portion at £1 per acre, so as to make the farm as large a one as he desires to have. The Government in all cases gave the buyer some time to pay and Mr. Braddon calculates that he will be able to get his Government farm for nothing but the interest of his money, and that his capital will at the end of the payments remain intact. As civilization creeps up to the land, it can be cheaply cleared; as on some of the lands there are really valuable trees, which can be cut down and sent to market: beside labour becomes much cheaper when there are roads and means of communication with the outside world. One Indian Colonel has just taken possession of his Government land which he has had for years. At first he let it for nothing to a respectable man who made what he could out of it and cleared it gradually; then he sent some of his family there to build a house and out-houses. Now it is made comfortable, and there is what is called a good road up to it. Capital then is essential to those who would settle in Tasmania, unless they are willing to go away back miles into the woods; and, even then, some capital is needed to enable them to clear the jungle.

There are two things about Tasmania which make it a most desirable place for retired Indian gentlemen:—1st. They will find there General S., Colonel C., Major D., Colonel A., and other retired Indian Officers whom they may have known in India. 2nd. The climate is perfection. All agree in this verdict, however they may have been disappointed as to their settling there. Tasmania has the most salubrious climate in the world. No extremes of any kind, and no protracted rainy weather. This has especially struck a recent settler there. Now we remember our last three months' leave to England. We went in July 1872 and returned in October. During the more than five weeks we spent in England and Scotland we only had two fair days. Rain, rain, incessantly. We were glad to get back to sunny skies again. Our readers will perceive that we were not there in Winter, but went at a time when we expected the perfection of an English climate! Old Indians cannot stand the gloomy and severe weather at home, and for them Tasmania is a much better place of retirement. With their pension, and if they have managed to scrape together a few hundreds of pounds, they may live very comfortably. They can begin with a small homestead, and then, as their children grow up, they can place them on their Government land, and let them do the rough work of clearing it. As they prosper, another portion of land can be bought, if they have a large family, and made over to another son. At all events, even the homestead will be a comfortable heritage to their widow and children, who will be brought up to work for themselves and be manly and independent. "Dearly do we love Tasmania," says Mr. Braddon, after recounting all the difficulties he had as a new settler. "We are enjoying life now when life is a scramble to us, and we feel that we shall do so even more thoroughly, when we have time to spare from the cares of farm and house. Our greater pleasures we are postponing to that period when we may make occasional holiday; then we shall explore the coast and brush of our neighbourhood: then shall we wander forth to Labrobe and Dolorsine, and Hobartown. Now we only snatch odd moments, stolen from our tasks, to look upon a lovely sunset or watch the fleeting shadows on the nearest hills. It would be pleasant sometimes to bask in the winter sun and dream away an hour or two; but they may not be while our our home is at sixes and sevens, and everything about it claims our attention. I talk of basking in the winter sun without any poetical license. We are now in midwinter; we have had such cold nights and sharp morning frosts as hereaway are rarely known, yet the days are pleasantly warm. As soon as the sun rises, we open doors and windows to admit his genial rays, at noontide we let the fire in our sitting room go out and miss it not: from morn to dewy eve we live an outdoor life and know no need of wraps or overcoats: the summer clothes of England keep us quite warm through the Tasmanian wintry days."—*Deccan Herald.*

WEBER'S HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE.

WE have received an early copy of Professor Weber's long promised "History of Indian Literature."* The translation of this work into English will form an era in the popularising of a critical knowledge regarding the great Sanskrit writers. For, in its German dress, however well known it may be to the advanced European students, it could never be brought within the reach of the university youth in this country. The student of Sanskrit at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, has to restrict the circle of his text books to the English language. Latin, the former vehicle of Sanskrit research for Western scholars, and German, which has now taken the place of Latin in this respect, are practically unknown tongues to the Indian *alumnus*. We are very much mistaken if Professor Weber's "History of Indian Literature" in its new guise, does not at once establish itself as a class book in our colleges. It was the first and it is still the only attempt to deal with the whole field of Vedic, Sanskrit, and Prakrit literature. It makes no pretences to being light reading. Indeed, in this respect, it is as dissimilar from Professor Max. Muller's charming essays, as it is possible for two works on the same subject, and both excellent in the kind, to be. We have not the original German text before us at the moment. But we observe that Dr. Rost after examination, declares the translation of the India Office to be in every respect a faithful reflex of the original, except that it is an improvement upon it in the matter of literary style.

The work, to the appearance of which in English so many scholars have been looking forward, is not a bulky one. Nevertheless, it manages to cover the whole field of Sanskrit literature, from the Vedic to the Prakrit era, and to fairly represent the varied forms which that literature developed. On each department, whether lyric, epic, philosophic or scholastic, the volume has something to say which corrects faults or loose impressions previously entertained. For example, many efforts have been made to fix the era of the Vedic hymns. Astronomical calculations have been appealed to; and our most shallow text books are quite ready to produce the date of the composition of the Veds, or to dogmatise as to the centuries within which the hymns were first heard in India. Professor Weber shows very concisely the folly of attempting a precision of this sort. "It is, I think, needless for me to waste words upon the futile nature of such evidence." Perhaps, no part of that evidence has been more strongly relied upon or is in reality of less value that the astronomical calculations. Those calculations carry us back to a period between 2780 and 1820 B.C., probably to 2300 B. C. But the data for such calculations are given in writings evidently of modern origin, and may have themselves been deduced from the very calculations which they are now used to support. Professor Weber does not yield to any scholar in his belief, in the Veda. But he bases his belief, not upon any external evidence which might be the fabrication of comparatively recent centuries, but upon the internal evidence supplied by the Veda themselves. Thus, in the more ancient parts of the Rig Veda, we find the Indian race settled on the north-western borders of India, and in Kabul. The gradual spread of the race towards the East as far as the Ganges can be traced in the later portions of the Vedic writings almost step by step. A vast part of the Vedic literature, the Epics, take up the thread of the story and relate the further spread of Brahmanism towards the South. Now, we know from Megasthenes that three centuries before Christ, the Brahmanical colonisation of Hindustan had been completed; while at the time of the Periplus, the very southernmost point of the Dekhan had already become a seat of the worship of Siva's wife. "What a series of years, of centuries, must necessarily have elapsed, before this boundless tract of country, inhabited by wild and vigorous tribes, could have been brought over to Brahmanism."

Professor Weber, however, rests his claim for the antiquity of the Veds, not merely upon the time necessary for the ethnical movements which took place between the era of its composition and three centuries before Christ. He shows that the development of worship and belief which had also taken place during the interval points to the vast period of years over which that interval must have been prolonged. "In the songs of the Rig Veda, the robust spirit of the people gives expression to the feeling of its relation to nature, with a spontaneous freshness and simplicity. Beginning with this nature worship, which everywhere recognises only the individual phenomena of nature, we trace in Indian literature the progress of the Hindu people through almost all the phases of Hindu development through which the human mind has generally passed."

Professor Weber's treatment of this point may fitly serve as a sample of his general method. His volume is concise enough to become a text book in our universities and schools, but it is in no sense a compilation or *rechauffe* from the works of other scholars. Every page of it is the result of deep personal research and original thought. Above all, Professor Weber, while demolishing popular errors whenever he comes across them, has given to his book an essentially constructive and not a destructive tone. He does not remove our old landmarks without giving us something in their place. He substitutes the critical for the dogmatic treatment of his subject, and places us in possession of the best evidence which a laborious life of research can produce on each point. We welcome this book. It will do much to bring an accurate knowledge of the national literature of India within the reach of the Indian races. We have regarded it chiefly from this point of view, but we believe that Professor Weber has performed a service hardly less important for the English students of Indian history than he has for the youth of our Indian universities and schools.—*Englishman.*

* Lectures on the History of Indian Literature. By Professor Albrecht Weber. Trubner: 1 vol., 8vo., 1878.

LOCUSTS.—A correspondent of the *Agriculturist* says that locusts are poisoned in California by means of the leaves of the castor oil tree. The following is an account of the process:—"A farmer in California has been experimenting with the leaves of the castor bean and reports them as being deadly poisonous to grasshoppers. He had some trees which hoppers were destroying, and scattered leaves of the castor bean under them. He says—'remarkable was the result that an actual count of the number killed under one tree showed four hundred and ninety-eight dead ones and about twenty in a dying condition. Only a very small portion of the leaves were eaten; and judging from the effects the small portion consumed, I believe there was sufficient material left to have killed ten times as many.' He suggests that hedges of the plant be grown around farms and an occasional row in fields and vegetable gardens."

SNAKE BITE AND GARLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—The interesting letter by Captain R. N. E. Braham, R. E., in your issue of yesterday, sets forth that the smell of garlic is abhorred by *cobras*, and can even cause their death. From this it is inferred that garlic can be used as a preventative of snake bites. If this is verified by experiments, your correspondent and the missionary who communicated the fact to him will deserve the warmest thanks. But in the meantime may I be permitted to question whether garlic or suffocation was the cause of death in the case related? When I see it stated that the reptile was put into a bottle secured by a cork having only a hole through it, that a small piece of the garlic was placed "on the hole in the cork," which further narrowed the passage of air, and that the bottle was kept, not in an open room, but within a closed drawer, I think it is more probable that the *cobra* died of the insufficiency of air than from the effects of garlic. By this it is not to be understood that I deny the effect of garlic on *cobras*, but that I wish only that experiments on a larger scale be made before any theory be formed. In conclusion, let me draw the attention of your readers to the efficacy of the gall of *cobra* or rattle-snake in counteracting the effects of snake bite. Let a certain quantity, say twenty drops, of the procured gall be well mixed with ten times that quantity of rectified spirit; out of this preparation let a little be applied to the wound, and a few drops (say 5 to 10) be mixed with a tumblerful of water, and a small spoonful be taken every 5 or 10 minutes until relieved.

Calcutta, 3rd September. ALPHA.

THE "DIFFICULTY" IN BURMAH.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

OUR contemporary writes of the "large class of children, the offspring of Englishmen and Burmese women, who are deserted by their fathers and in the towns and villages of Burmah call themselves by the names of English officers and gentlemen, and appeal for Christian charity, which prudence forbids to be given, until the unnatural father is ascertained to be dead. Thus his name is perpetuated to his disgrace in the rolls of an orphanage or similar institution." From our experience in Burmah, we believe that most of this class are brought up by their mothers or Burmese relations as Burmese, and that but few find their way to any English institution. That men should beget children and desert them is, of course, a melancholy aspect of affairs, especially when it is considered that they belong, or profess to belong, to the Christian faith. But are the conductors of our "orphanages or similar institutions" always free from blame in the matter? Do they not occasionally receive children whose fathers are Christian gentlemen, or supposed to be so, and sometimes bring up these children under false names and occasionally in Burmese costume? Might not this be called a pandering to the very vice which it is sought to put down by "confidential circulars"? Is the Christian missionary to do evil that good may come, and to call a boy or girl Brown when they know the father's name is Jones or Robinson. It may be said if the child was not received under an assumed or false name, the father might object to pay for its education. But the law, if it was put in force, would remedy this, and even the threat of the law has induced some of these unnatural parents, who cannot be too strongly condemned, to support their offspring. Is not the receiving of the children of known fathers and bringing them up under assumed names, giving the fathers *carte blanche* to continue in similar courses. In plain words, is it not saying to him, "Beget as many children as you like, and so long as you send them here and pay every month towards their education and support, we we will not give them your name, we will keep them and the world in ignorance of the real father, so that you, if you like, may marry a woman of your own race without their knowing you have a family which we will assume the burden of, provided you are only regular in your monthly payment?" Of course the missionaries and managers of these orphanages may have arguments to advance which would prove that their method of arranging these matters is the right one. But to our ideas the Christian and manly way would be to say, "We know the child we take is yours, and we shall call it by your name, and if you refuse to pay for its support we shall make the matter public, and if necessary assist the mother to enforce payment of her child's subsistence so long as you remain in the province." We believe that the result would be the same, and that if thus spoken with no gentleman would require that his child should be brought up in ignorance of himself, or insist that he should only be educated on the understanding that he was called by some name which was not his. And those who wish their children so brought up would be the very men to shrink from the exposure which would follow if the missionaries steadfastly refused to become confederates in the deceit which is now practised in some cases by these assumed names.

MISSIONARY PROPERTY THREATENED IN CHINA.

THE *China Herald* says that further attacks on Mission property are reported from Kien-ning-fu and Yen-ping-fu. At the first named important and populous inland city a chapel belonging to the Church Missionary Society was completely destroyed a short time ago by a mob headed by the *literati* and gentry of that place. At first, the rioters threatened to kill the catechist in charge of the chapel, but subsequently they ordered him to leave the city, and *not to return* under penalty of instant death should he be again discovered. The people of Nien-ning are notoriously anti-foreign, and in these high-handed proceedings we are of course furnished with a far from edifying illustration of the prevailing sentiment. Yen-ping-fu has also distinguished itself more than once by its unreasoning animosity to foreigners. Quite recently the *literati* and gentry (always the *literati*) assembled in one of the temples to discuss suitable measures for the destruction of the English and American Mission Chapels at that place. The preachers in charge of these Missions, learning of what was going on, petitioned the district Magistrate, who deputed a man of some local influence to proceed to the temple where the meeting was then being held, and endeavour to restrain the people from carrying out their threats. The Magistrate's deputy met with a very rough reception at the hands of the mob, and barely escaped being murdered by the ignorant ruffians. Subsequently, he was taken to the Prefect's yamên, where (oddest fact of all) he was bambooed by order of that zealous and efficient protector of the public and peace, in the presence too of the very mob whose threatened evil-doing the poor man had been employed to restrain. The extraordinary treatment of the Yen-Ping Magistrate's deputy, supplies an excellent clue to the native system of administering justice; and the difficulty experienced by subordinate officials in checking popular fanaticism can be well understood when they are uncertain, as in this instance, of the support of their superiors in office. Since writing the above the Mission property has again been threatened by certain members of the *literati* and gentry, who have during the past week made very strenuous efforts to organise a popular demonstration against the Mission. A guard of soldiers continue to occupy the Mission premises. So far, however, the inhabitants of the city have failed in responding to the fanatical exhortations of these narrow-minded firebrands, and the mission property is comparatively safe. But the native officials permit this anti-foreign agitation to have full swing, and grave consequences may be apprehended so long as these intelligent Confucianists are allowed to work a web of falsehood and misrepresentation, under cover of which they expect to develope what is really an anti-foreign rather than an anti-missionary plot. The *Herald* maintains that all foreign property-holders are interested in demanding the prompt suppression of these barefaced endeavours to coerce the unoffending subjects of a great Treaty Power.

MDLLE. DUBOIN IN MELBOURNE.

ON Saturday night, August 3, at the Town Hall, Mdlle. Olga Duboin made her first appearance in public in this part of the world. I suppose by this time, everybody is aware who Mdlle. Duboin is, where she studied, how far she has travelled, and what she can do. This last is far the most important of all. She is undoubtedly a great pianist. She impresses you by her power and her intensity, and yet there is nothing savouring of excess in all that she does. She sits at the instrument as if she were a *magicienne*, compelling it to yield grand music. And at her touch there comes forth a voice as if speaking from the spheres. It penetrates you, surrounds you, invests you, occupies you, thrills you, fills you, takes possession of you. Especially it makes you feel. When she plays, you do not judge, you do not weigh and estimate what you hear, you surrender yourself to the mastery of its influence. And this, I take it, is the true purpose of music, as it is the test and measure of its value. Music, to be real music, must hold you in its grasp, and bear you away from grossness. And this is exactly what Mdlle. Duboin does. She makes you forget her and the instrument, and the present time, and yourself, and you are lifted into iridescent dreams. You do not care to inquire how it is done. You do not want to know by what technical cunning this glamour of sound is brought about. You surrender yourself to its effect, and you are therefore happy. When the sounds cease, perhaps you begin to ask, is it Chopin, or Mendelssohn, or Beethoven, or Rubenstein who first dreamed these beautiful dreams, which Mademoiselle pictures to you as a soft and tender reality? But it would be a delusion if you were to analyse that music, just as much so as if you pulled to pieces a rose for the sake of making of it a botanical dissection. None the less, however, is your wonder that Mademoiselle Duboin can play all the pieces she does play entirely from memory. Never a note she puts before her. I have no doubt indeed that it would impair the perfect poetry of her performance if she were to compel herself to the mechanical infliction of looking at a printed book while she is striking the notes. She enjoys the passionate pleasure of discharging her own brain at once into the world of sounds, and sharing the delight it occasions with the listeners who dwell upon her utterances. Shall I speak of the dress she wore? It is a robe of soft velvet, of sheeny silk, of vaporous lawn, of gold embroidery. It is in fitting harmony with the poetry of her playing, and it is, for all that, of an academic stateliness.—*Australasian.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE BUNYAS.—The Jacobabad correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes—"The whole Hindu community of Jacobabad has been put into fierce commotion. The Brigade Major has forbidden the bunyas opening their grain shops unless they lower their rates from the famine ones they have taken the opportunity of the town's misfortune to impose. These fellows are obstinate, and seem determined not to yield. Probably under the British system they will obtain the victory, though it would have been otherwise under native rule. You, perhaps, remember the story of how a native prince once served a number of these harpies who played a similar trick in his capital. He was advised to resort to the usual nose slitting ear-amputating means of suasion, or to order confiscation. His reply to his advisers was, that every man had a right to fix the prices on his own wares; so the dealers must not be interfered with. On this principle, as the wells in the town were the State property, he, as the chief, claimed a right to impose a price on the water therein contained, and accordingly every one of the traders must pay three rupees for each *handie* of water he or his family drew. The promulgation of this edict brought down, it is said, the price of grain to its normal rate in three days, when water was relieved from its inhibition and made free as before. But the bunyas here are not content with raising the price of the grain they have stored. They have been attempting to sell damaged food to the poor,—rotten stuff, the consumption of which would start an epidemic. The other day a dealer was taken before the Bazaar Master, charged by a Musulman with this offence. It being clearly proved, he was fined Rs. 50, and all the damaged grain in the bunya's shop was seized and publicly burnt."

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CONTENTIONS OF THE CRAMMERS.

(*Standard.*)

DR. PERCIVAL, the learned and accomplished Head Master of Clifton College, and Mr. Wren, of Kensington-gardens square, the well-known trainer of candidates for the Civil Service, have fallen out over a matter slight in itself, but yet not unimportant in its general bearing and result. Dr. Percival claimed for Clifton College the credit of an appointment to the Indian Civil Service, and this claim made Mr. Wren somewhat angry. He complained that the candidate in question had left Clifton College for three years, and during that period had been incessantly studying in Kensington-gardens-square. The complaint was not altogether unreasonable, and, indeed, Dr. Percival's only answer to it is that it is a time-honoured custom at Public Schools that the Head Master should claim for the school every success afterwards gained in life by any pupil whose name has once been inscribed on its rolls. On this principle Dr. Percival credited Clifton College with the Indian Civil Service appointment of Mr. Wedderburn, exactly as he would have credited it if that young gentleman had gained the Victoria Cross, or the Royal Humane Society's Medal, or the Balliol Fellowship, or the Eldon Scholarship, or the Inns of Court Studentship, or any other great and noticeable distinction. This, of course, is not Mr. Wren's view. Mr. Wren's grievance is that Dr. Percival has endeavoured to claim for Clifton and to wrest from himself a piece of *prestige* which is properly his own due. An impartial observer, without prejudice one way or the other, will probably side with Mr. Wren rather than with Dr. Percival. It is admitted that the young gentleman in question left Clifton College three years ago. Since then has continuously been prepared by Mr. Wren, and it can hardly be questioned that his success, whatever it may be worth, is due to the finishing touches given him in Bayswater, rather than to his early training at Bristol.

The particular instance, however, is of no great value in itself, and the sole interest it has for the public is in so far as it raises the vexed question whether Public Schools, such as Clifton College, or private establishments, such as that of Mr. Wren, give the best training. Dr. Percival himself, were this issue submitted to him, would, we are sure, be the first to admit that a school must, like every other institution, be judged by its results. Indeed, he allows as much when he expressly invites the public to judge of Clifton by the successes of its pupils. He consequently must not complain if a professional coach ventures to match his own private teaching establishment against a large Public School, and to insist that, on a balance of the distinctions gained, the advantage is in his own favour.

It is easy, of course, to understand why Mr. Wren, on his part, and Dr. Percival, on his, should both be sensitive and sore. Each is the champion of a system. Dr. Percival represents our Public Schools; Mr. Wren our free lances in the great work of education. According to Dr. Percival, the Public Schools do all that can reasonably be asked for. If a father wants his boy to pass into the Engineers, or the Artillery, or the Indian Civil Service, or the Foreign Office, or any other branch of Government employment to which admission is obtained by examination, he need only send him to a well selected Public School such as Clifton, where Dr. Percival himself is now Head Master, or Rugby, where he commenced his career, and the desired result will follow as a matter of course. Mr. Wren, on the other hand, would, we venture to think, assure us that in almost all these competitive examinations candidates from the Public Schools fall hopelessly behind, and that exactly as at Cambridge and Oxford the work that ought to be done by the college tutor is really done by the private coach, so with boys, the work which the Public Schools pretend to do, and, as a matter of fact, do not do, is done by the crammer. One very strong argument on his own side he certainly has. He can safely afford to appeal to the inexorable logic of facts. Year after year, and almost month after month, pupils from his establishment find their way into the employment of her Majesty's Government. Indeed, were this not so, Mr. Wren's vocation would be more or less gone. At Oxford or Cambridge it is absolutely necessary for the private coach that his pupils should have a continuous run of success. Cambridge men go to Mr. Routh, and for years have gone to him, because, whatever may be thought of Mr. Routh's method of tuition, it is somehow or other a fact that he every year more or less monopolises the list of Wranglers. At Oxford there have been coaches as eminent in their way as Mr. Routh himself. Some ten years ago a well-known Oxford coach had an entire first-class list to himself. Every man who figured in that famous roll was his pupil. From Balliol and Corpus, from Wadham and Christ Church, they had all come to sit at his feet. Facts of this kind speak for themselves. Is it, or is it not, the case, that if a man wishes to take a high place in the Wranglers' list he must forsake his college tutor and put himself under Mr. Routh? Or that, if he wishes to secure an Indian Civil Service appointment, or a commission in the Engineers, he must place himself with Mr. Wren, or with some other recognised crammer? The question is one to which we are afraid there is but one answer. Our Public Schools have done their duty, but their mechanism is too cumbrous and too little capable of adaptation to sudden exigencies to enable them to meet that particular want which the crammer, as he is called, fulfils. Exactly as Mr. Routh outstrips the established college tutor, so Mr. Wren leaves the public schoolmaster hopelessly behind.

It is only in the nature of things that this should be the case. A college or a Public School is a large and somewhat complicated organism, which moves slowly, and is not always as quick as it might be in adapting itself to the more pressing requirements of the day. Were Mr. Routh asked why it is that he, year after year, furnishes the Senior Wrangler, his answer would probably be that he gives his entire attention to his work, and having to live by results, and being dependent upon them for his livelihood, is in a different position to the college tutor, who enjoys a secure income, and, to whom the success or failure of his pupils is matter of comparative indifference. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service have to offer themselves for examination in a very large range of subjects. The language, literature, and history of ancient Rome and Greece, of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; Sanscrit on the one hand and the modern vernacular tongues of India on the other; mathematics, pure and applied, and last, not least, the whole range of what are commonly known as the physical sciences are all subjects in which a candidate for the Indian Civil Service must be proficient. Dr. Percival, we are sure, would be himself the last to claim that the *curriculum* of the college over which he has presided from its foundation embraces or pretends to embrace so varied a list of subjects. Clifton College, like all other great Public Schools, puts all its pupils through a certain definite *curriculum*, nor does it indeed pretend to do more than to send them out into the world with a known and recognisable proof-mark clearly stamped upon them. For individual success the scholar must depend upon himself, and it is hardly pleasant to see a Head Master of the known eminence and ability of Dr. Percival apparently taking this view that the education given at Public Schools is something entirely different in kind from that given by the private coach, and as superior to it in quality as is the wisdom of the true philosopher to the shallow commonplaces of the sophist. Would it not be wiser for the Head Masters of our great Public Schools, instead of employing their learned leisure to denounce the crammer and his system, to set to work to ask themselves why it is that beyond all question, the crammer achieves results of which their own costly and expensively subsidised establishments fall short? The present are days in which everything is decided by its results; and if it be the fact that out of twenty selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service ten are upon an average turned out each year by a private coach, and two by Eton, it is impossible to avoid the interference that the father who wishes his son to find his way into the Civil Service will do well to remove him early from Eton and to place him with a coach. Whether the Eton boy who has gone through the regular school course, and left with the usual school distinctions, is or is not a finer specimen of humanity than any coach can ever turn out, or hope to turn out, is another question, and one that does not affect the general issue. Rightly or wrongly, we have agreed to accept competitive examination as the final test. The method may have its faults, and no doubt it has, but it would be difficult to suggest another; and it is hard to see why Government should be blamed for filling the Civil Service by precisely the same method as that which the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge employ in the selection of their own members. Dr. Percival, in his earlier days, was himself singularly successful in competitive examinations. He was a first-class man in classics, and also in mathematics, and out of a most distinguished body of competitors for a valuable Oxford fellowship he proved himself *facile princeps*. It hardly becomes him now to suggest that a competitive examination is not a true test of merit, and that the teacher is not to be judged by the rough and ready test of the success of his pupils. Mr. Lowe's wisdom is not always of the ripest kind; but on matters of education he, as an old College tutor and successful private coach, speaks with authority. He has always insisted that in education success must be estimated by results. If this be so, our Public Schools must before long look to their laurels. If, on the other hand, results be worthless, our Head Masters must not each year claim credit for a long list of University and other distinctions gained by their pupils.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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